NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXX. No. 22955. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
Misc. Proc. No. 69 of 1938.

IN THE MATTER OF
The National Commercial and Savings Bank Limited
AND IN THE MATTER OF
The Companies Ordinance, 1932.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 17th day of December 1938, the Court has directed separate meetings of :—

(1) The creditors of the above named Bank affected by the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by the Court on the 11th day of January, 1936,
(2) The "A" Preference Shareholders of the above named Bank,
(3) The "B" Preference Shareholders of the above named Bank, and
(4) The Ordinary Shareholders of the above named Bank

respectively to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving, with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said creditors, the "A" Preference Shareholders, the "B" Preference Shareholders and the Ordinary Shareholders and the said Bank respectively such meetings to be held on Saturday the 21st day of January 1939, at the registered office of the Bank, No. 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, at the respective times below mentioned, namely :—

(1) The meeting of creditors at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon,
(2) The meeting of the "A" Preference Shareholders at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as the said meeting of creditors is concluded,
(3) The meeting of the "B" Preference Shareholders at 12 o'clock noon, or so soon thereafter as the said meeting of "A" Preference Shareholders is concluded, and
(4) The meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, or so soon thereafter as the said meeting of the "B" Preference Shareholders is concluded,

at which place and respective times all the said creditors and "A" Preference Shareholders, "B" Preference Shareholders and Ordinary Shareholders are requested to attend.

A print of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the office of the Bank at No. 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, or of their Solicitors, Messrs. Lo and Lo, Alexandra Buildings, Victoria aforesaid on any week day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. prior to the date of the said meetings.

The creditors, "A" Preference Shareholders, "B" Preference Shareholders and Ordinary Shareholders respectively may attend such separate meetings as aforesaid and vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies given by the creditors, "A" Preference Shareholders, "B" Preference Shareholders and Ordinary Shareholders be deposited with the said Bank at No. 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 20th day of January 1939.

The Court has appointed Mr. Choy Hing or failing him Mr. Lam Chi Fung to act as chairman of the said meetings, and has directed such chairman to report the result of the said meetings to the Court.

The above mentioned Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

LO and LO,
Solicitors for the said Bank.

Dated the 24th day of December 1938.

10128

MUNICIPALITE FRANCAISE

AVIS

L'Administration Municipale met en adjucation la fourniture de créoline nécessaire aux Services Municipaux pendant l'année 1939.

Tous renseignements pourront être obtenus au Secrétariat.

L. DES COURTILS,
Le Directeur Administratif des Services Municipaux.

10134

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

As a result of the Ballot, the following have been elected on the General Committee for the current year.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold
Mr. G. A. Haley
Mr. E. F. Harris
Mr. W. J. Hawkings
Mr. J. R. Jones, M.C.
Mr. R. G. MacDonald
Mr. G. E. Matthews
Mr. C. J. Meager
Mr. T. S. Powell
Mr. R. D. K. Silby
Mr. A. de C. Sowerby
Mr. C. C. Todd
Mr. J. Haynes Wilson
Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

H. F. BAKER,
Secretary.

10132

SHANGHAI TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY ADVISED of the formation of the above Association and that the undersigned have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers, who will be glad to supply information and receive applications for membership.

THOMSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
20 Canton Road.

10129

To-day's Events

JANUARY

6 Shai. Dialect Club, Foreign Y, 6
6 Leonid Kreutzer, Lyceum, 9.15
6 *Twelfth Night*
6 *Hsiao-han (Slight Cold)*
6 *St. Joan of Arc born (1412)*
6 *Russian Christmas Eve*

Coming Events

JANUARY

7 'The Divorced Wife,' Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
8 Municipal Orchestra, Symphony Concert, Lyceum, 5.15
8 A.T.A. 'Libel' at S.J.S. in aid of Austrian and German refugees, 8.30
8 'The Divorced Wife,' Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
9 I.E.E. (China Centre) General Meeting, Park Hotel, 5.15
9 Choral Society Practice, 5.30
9 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
9 Leonid Kreutzer, Lyceum, 9.15
10 For Y. Lecture: 'The Dragon in Chinese Medicine,' 9
11 St. Patrick's Society, Annual Meeting, 27 The Bund, 5.30
11 Theosophical Society, 75 Jessfield Rd., Public Lecture, 6
12 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
12 B.U.S.C. Lecture by T. Spikins, Esq., Gas Engineering. 114 Peking Road. 6
12 Le Ballet Russe, Grand Premiere of Tschaikowsky's ballet: 'Le Lac des Cygnes' (The Swan Lake), Lyceum Theatre, 9
12 For. Y. Debate: 'Missionaries—Harm vs. Good,' 9
13 For Y. Hour of Music, 6
13 Shai. Dialect Club, Foreign Y, 6
13 Shanghai Camera Club. Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
13 Traditional Russian New Year's Eve Ball, Cercle Sportif Francais
14 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 9
15 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 2.15
15 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 9
17 For Y. Lecture: 'Buddhism,' 9
19 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
19 Royal Asiatic Society, Ann. Meeting
19 For. Y. Debate: 'Enslaved Women,' 9
24 For Y. Lecture: 'Confucianism and Taoism,' 9
25 S'hai Burns Club, Supper, S'hai Club
25 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
26 For. Y. Debate: 'Control of Western Areas,' 9
26 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
26 Armoured Car Coy. Dance, French Club
27 For Y. Special Musical Programme Direction: Professor Aksakov. 9
27 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
28 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
31 For Y. Lecture: 'Christ and Founders of Other Religions,' 9

FEBRUARY

2 Concert Community Church, 9.15

Charge for items $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event

THE SHANGHAI CLUB

STAFF VACANCY

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Applicants must be of British Nationality and possess a good knowledge of Bookkeeping.

Applications, which are to be accompanied by copies of testimonials, should state age and qualifications, and should be addressed to

The Secretary,
The Shanghai Club,
3 The Bund, Shanghai.

10120

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo ex ss. "CONTE ROSSO" will be examined by Messrs. Paulsen Bayes-Davy at the Hunt's Wharf, on Saturday, January 7, at 9 a.m.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

10125

CHINESE REPUBLIC 5% 1925 GOLD DOLLAR BONDS

The BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE pour le Commerce et l'Industrie has received the French portion of the BOXER INDEMNITY for the period of July 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938 from the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS, and begs to inform the holders of the CHINESE REPUBLIC 5% 1925 GOLD DOLLAR BONDS, that coupon No. 28 as well as bonds drawn on December 1, 1938 will be payable on the basis of U.S.A. $1.25 per coupon and U.S.A. $50, per bond or its equivalent at the Bank's buying rate of D/D on New York at all the Branches of the said Bank, as well as at the offices of the BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA and the SCHROEDER BANKING CORPORATION, New York, from January 15, 1939.

10130

NOTICE

We have removed to the

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building

12 The Bund, 1st Floor

A. CAMERON & CO.
(CHINA), LTD.

10080

Change of Address

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. PETERS
China United Apartments, Room 707
104 Bubbing Well Road
Telephone 90010

10097

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. MILNE
542 Avenue Haig
Telephone 22224

10108

A CRITIC SAYS

that women writers are apt to be obscure. But you can't expect any woman to make herself plain. She should, however, make it perfectly plain to her husband that he should protect her jewellery and furs by an ALL RISKS POLICY.

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10009

THE NEW ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING WORKS, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Limited will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Arnhold & Co. Ltd., Sassoon House, 3rd Floor, The Bund, Shanghai, at 11.30 o'clock forenoon, on Monday, the 16th day of January 1939 for the following purposes—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors, and
4. To transact any other business of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from January 7 to January 16, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD & COMPANY, LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, January 5, 1939

10127

"LA FEMME DE DEMAIN"

announces

that on account of

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS

Saturday, January 7,

The shop will be closed

-182

DR. F. REISS

has resumed his practice.

142 MUSEUM ROAD
Telephone 10181

-7185

NOTICE

As from January 1, 1939, the firm of WILLIAM JACKS & CO., which has carried on business as a private firm since 1880, has been converted into a Private Limited Company, incorporated in England.

The former partners, Mr. J. Gray Buchanan, Mr. Stewart Barry and Mr. R. Russell Walker are continuing as Chairman and Managing Directors, with the addition of Mr. W. Gray Buchanan and Mr. John C. Gammon, O.B.E., M.I.S.E., as Directors.

We trust that the happy relations that have existed between WILLIAM JACKS & CO. and their customers in Shanghai, will be continued with the new Company.

per pro WILLIAM JACKS & CO., LIMITED
P. H. BARTON, *Manager.*
Shanghai Branch.

10081

REVISION OF RATES

North-China Daily News

As from January 1, 1939, the subscription to the "North-China Daily News," including delivery in Shanghai or postage elsewhere, will be as follows :

Shanghai	per annum	$28
China and Japan ..	,,	36
Hongkong and Macao	,,	54
Postal Union Countries	,,	90

Newspapers purchased from newsboys, or at bookstores and shops, will be sold as usual at Ten Cents each on weekdays, but at Twenty Cents each on Sundays.

North-China Herald

As from January 4, 1939, the subscription to the "North-China Herald," including delivery in Shanghai or postage elsewhere, will be as follows :—

China and Japan ..	per annum	$24
Hongkong and Macao	,,	28
Postal Union Countries	,,	34

WHY NOT SHERRY?

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The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.

MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR

And All Classes of Accident Insurance

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CHINA COASTERS' TIDE BOOK

AND NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL, 1939

Containing tide-tables for all China ports, tide signals, harbour regulations, etc., and a number of maps and charts.

Price $5 ; postage in China 15 cents

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17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

IRIS

SALE
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

Great reductions on our new stock of dresses and hats.

261 Cardinal Mercier. Tel. 71816.

160

THE ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 456 for 36 shares numbered 199797/199832 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Zih Yin Kee, has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 36 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, January 6, 1939. 10124

URSULA RICKMERS

Examination of damaged cargo to be held at Jardine's Pootung Wharf by Messrs. Tesdorpf, Hannig & Co. on Saturday, January 7, at 9 a.m.

RICKMERS LINIE.

10102

A PERFECT SEAT

will be acquired by being expertly taught by one of the following instructors:

Colonel A. P. Bendersky
Peter Zarianko
Captain N. D. Daniloff
E. N. Sokoloff
Captain A. A. Gourvitch

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10118

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10001

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GRADE "A" (T.T.)

take pride in announcing the arrival from NEW ZEALAND of a herd of

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New Zealand Cows

apply to

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10002

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FORD (BRITISH) 8 H.P.
FORD "PREFECT" 10 H.P.
FORD "THRIFTY SIXTY" 60 H.P.
DELUXE FORD 85 H.P.
THE NEW MERCURY 95 H.P.
THE LINCOLN ZEPHYR V-12
THE LINCOLN V-12

More than 35 different models from which you can select the one that exactly fits your own idea of size, style, power and price.

Whichever you choose, whatever you pay, YOU'LL

GET TOP VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

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615 Ave. Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

TO LET to responsible party only, from middle April for six months, fully-furnished penthouse, three rooms, two bathrooms, two roof-gardens, in French Concession. Address Box 93, NCDN.

-10121

WANTED, girl for foreign shop. Attractive, smart, intelligent. Address Box 99, NCDN.

-187

OPPORTUNITY for qualified dental-surgeon (German preferred) to sublet office-room from suite of long-established foreign Dr. Med. Centre French Concession. Box 97, NCDN.

10129

WANTED to buy for cash, several overstuffed chairs and sofas. Must be in good condition. Reply Box 65, NCDN.

-100

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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AND

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Pasteurised Grade "A" (T.T.)

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General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

10004

HAMBURGER LOAF TIFFIN, $1.20

Chocolate Pie 30 cents
Chocolate Cake 30 cents

JIMMY'S, 11 Rue Montauban

-67

To-day's News

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TO THE

North-China Daily News

Radio broadcast twice to-day over Station XMHD

12.45 p.m.
9.00 p.m.

760 kilocycles: 395 metres

PHOTOGRAPHS

Novel Wayside "Apartments"
S.R.U.F.C./Combined Services' Rugger
International Cup Match
Columbia Road Barb-wired
Ambassador Kicking Off at Charity Football Match
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

COST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

4 x 6 enlargements	$1 each
6 x 8 enlargements	$2 each
8 x 10 enlargements	$2.50 each
10 x 12 enlargements	$3 each

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Consulting hours: 11-1 p.m. and 4-5.30 p.m. or by appointment
59 Peking Road, near The Bund
Telephone 16734

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Internal Diseases
Hours: 10-1 and 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Residence 71133

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(Berlin and New York Clinics)
Urology and Skin Diseases
Hamilton House, Office 217
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
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10083

PIANOS FOR HIRE

Moderate terms

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10078

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe **The Japan Chronicle** . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

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AGENTS in CHINA and HONGKONG
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Manufacturers of General Iron and Steel Products, Sheet Steel Piling, etc.

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Sassoon House Shanghai

10131

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China. Telephone 11055, Extension 5

REPUTATION

A true conception of a contract commands respect.

It is quite an easy matter for a printer to deliver short. It is also possible to print 3,000 instead of 1,500. Much confidential information, in the shape of Reports and Accounts of public companies, are in a printer's office long before they reach Shareholders. Printers with a reputation scrupulously observe the confidence entrusted by their clients to their care. Therefore it is advisable to patronize a printer with a reputation to lose.

The North-China Daily News Printing Department undoubtedly possesses that reputation.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

LYCEUM THEATRE

SUNDAY, January 8, 1939, at 5.15 p.m.

TWELFTH SUNDAY SYMPHONY CONCERT
(at popular prices)

Soloist : E. WINKLER ('Cello)
in Lalo's Concerto with Orchestra

ROSSINI'S "The Silken Ladder"
ALFVEN'S "Swedish Rhapsody"
DVORAK'S
Symphony No. 5 in E minor "From The New World"

Deputy-Conductor : Prof. ARRIGO FOA

Admission Prices: Balcony $1.10; Stalls 55 cents.
Booking at the LYCEUM from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Reservations will not be held after 5 p.m. on the day of the Concert unless they have been paid for.

INFLUENZA

The nose and throat are places especially liable to attack and it is in the prevention of this attack that RHINITOL (nasal drops) is so strongly advocated.

RHINITOL

A Vasogen Product

gives the greatest relief in nasal catarrh, coryza and in congested types of inflammation, such as Rhinitis, it removes the congestion in a few seconds.

RHINITOL price $2.75 at all chemists

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Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated, $3

The Land Regulations
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Land Values and Registration
Rates, Taxes, Fees, etc.
Shanghai Building Rules
Fire Insurance Rules and Rates
Foreign and Local Weights and Measures
Data on Local Materials

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And All Booksellers

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

Head Office: London **Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,050,000
RESERVE FUND	1,075,000

Branches throughout India, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong and Mauritius. Agencies in all principal countries of the world.

Interest allowed on Local Currency Current Accounts @ 2% p.a.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Squeeze:
Commission for Doctors

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—China's worst enemy is her own incurable corruption. We must fight that corruption not only in the government, but also in our own circles. The corrupt practices may be long existent and deep-rooted; it is still our duty to combat them by every means in our power.

I have in mind specially the so called prescriptions rebate which the modern Chinese dispensaries almost always reserve for the physicians. The practice probably started on the initiative of a few enterprising dispensaries. They seek to get more business on prescriptions by enlisting the support of the physicians. Out of the income from the prescription business they reserve a certain percentage to be given to the responsible physicians, in the hope that the latter will reciprocate by introducing to them more business.

On the face of it, the dispensaries are not far wrong in giving such material tokens of appreciation to their friends and benefactors. The physicians, on their side, find it hard to refuse such gifts. The other dispensaries soon follow suit; they outdo one another in their special terms with the physicians. The physicians in due time take the rebate as their legitimate income; they will inquire when the expected sum does not reach them from the dispensaries.

The practice is now so wide-spread that it may be considered as an open secret. The rebate frequently amounts to 20 per cent or even 30 per cent. of the price of the prescription. For some physicians with a large clientele, the income from this source may amount to thousands of dollars each year. it is as if all the Chinese dispensaries had a joint contract with the physicians in the matter of the rebate. You may fill the prescription by any physician wherever you like; the rebate to your physician will have to be paid in any case.

Needless to say, the gain for the physician is the loss for the patient. The famous robbers in China's olden days take from the rich to give to the poor. But these Chinese modern dispensaries take from the patients to give to the physicians. Have they any such right to take and to give? Have the physicians any right to accept such ill-gotten wealth which amounts to nothing but squeeze from their own clients? Shall the public opinion tolerate such notorious example of shameless corruption?

All of us are probably equally responsible for this regrettable state of affairs. I will not take to task the individual dispensaries or the individual physicians; but I do expect that the association of the dispensaries and the association of the physicians will swiftly take action, so that this shameless practice of prescriptions rebate may be stopped. I also hope the public will no longer tolerate such squeeze, but will forcibly demand that the corrupt practice be done away with as soon as possible.

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

No Consideration:
Story of a Bus Breakdown

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The No. 1 bus in which I was travelling yesterday evening broke down—not an unusual happening. The sight of a temporarily incapacitated double-decker is quite a common one—it appears that the single-deckers must stand wear and tear better. What annoyed me about this break-down was the spot at which the passengers were told to get out and walk to the next stop. The bus began to show signs of distress after leaving Yu Ya-ching Road; it just managed to crawl as far as the Mohawk Road stop, where the driver got out and tinkered with the engine. After a time we went forward again at a snail's pace, and halfway between Mohawk Road and Chengtu Road the passengers were decanted on to the pavement and told "Next stop." That meant that we had to walk to the Country Club.

I hold that what that driver ought to have done was to tell the conductor at Mokawk Road that the bus couldn't get much further; the passengers could have got out and taken their chance of a seat in the next bus—I suppose they had most of them paid for their tickets. At it was they either had to walk back to Mohawk Road, where there was a faintly better chance of getting a seat, or walk on to the Country Club where there was a worse one. It would not have hurt the bus to go on empty to where the driver intended to stop—but to take all the passengers on and put them down exactly halfway between stops—and that on a bitter cold night—seems to me to show a lack of consideration for the passengers which is extraordinary. It would have been just the same if the night had been pouring wet.

When are we going to be allowed taxi-ranks?

ARROGANCE.

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

Football:
Portugal's Chances

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a spectator of the football match for this year's International Cup Series between Portugal and Germany, played at the Race Course last Monday, I was very much impressed with the good team work between the players of the Portuguese side.

The full backs played steadily and could always be counted upon at a critical moment, in fact Marcal was excellent. The halves were good, and Addidi Costa played a really good game. In one phase of the whole play, however, there is one point that the Portuguese players might well give a thought to. I refer to some of the players who had the ball with them, and instead of passing it forward were inclined to dribble about for some time.

This is not good tactics, as it allowed the Germans, or for that matter any opposing team, to rally to the defence, and hence the Portuguese lost possibly five or six chances to score easily. The ideal game would have been to play on quick, short passes, as was done a number of times; and I feel that if this is done in all future matches, the opposing teams will go down to defeat, and Portugal will once again be the proud possessor of the International Cup for another year.

As regards the defence I think the type of game should be on the same lines as the game Shanghai once played against the Islington Corinthian's Football team; if they played the "W" formation no combination of forwards would ever pass further than the Portuguese half back line. As so with the feeling that the Portuguese team will win the series, I close this letter to you.

PRO PATRIA.

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

China's Railways:
And British Rights

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You are to be complimented upon drawing further attention to the injustices inflicted upon bondholders of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, in your leader of today's date.

I would however like to point out that the above-named bondholders are not the only victims of the Japanese "divine mission" whereby "spiritual uplift" is being applied to the weaker Chinese brother.

The bondholders of two other British-floated railways, viz. the Honan Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway are likewise sufferers, and also have claims for the violation and usurpation of their properties.

V. D. G.

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

Total Foreign Advances

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your editorial of December 22 on the subject of the Chinese Government Railways you mentioned £21,181,000 as being the "outstanding foreign investments in China's railways." This figure I believe in fact only covers railway loans and advances in which British interests have a stake. Reference to the statements compiled by Mr. E. Kann and published from time to time in "Finance and Commerce" will show that if the amounts outstanding on account of the Lunghai Railway and sums advanced for various lines by foreign interests other than British are included, the total may well be not far short of £40,000,000.

SERICA

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

Gifts to Soldiers:
Major-General's Thanks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Major-General has directed me to write to you and express, through the medium of your columns, his thanks to the many unknown persons who kindly visited and gave presents to the British Troops during the Christmas period.

This was most noticeable in the case of perimeter posts and their kindness is very much appreciated.

He desires to say, however, that should any of your readers again feel similarly disposed he would be grateful if they would send their gifts through this Headquarters in order that a more equitable distribution may be made and thus all the men be enabled to participate in their generosity and not only those actually in the posts.

M. C. RUSSELL, *Captain*,
Staff Captain, Shanghai Area.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

Charity Football:
Another Russian's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was greatly shocked and annoyed by my compatriots' claim to the few dollars collected at the gate of the Russia-Palestine game. I thought that they would at least have some sympathy for those unfortunate people, who, like ourselves, were forced out of their homes, if not their native land. Where sympathy failed, the hereditary Russian magnanimity should have succeeded but that failed too. What little dignity we of the Russian community still have received yet another set-back.

A NOT TOO WELL OFF RUSSIAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

Effect of Sunspots In Year 1940

Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, spoke at a luncheon of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chamber of Commerce recently and referred to expected difficulties in radio telephone communications during 1940 owing to intense sun-spot activity. "Short-wave radio telephony is particularly liable to serious interference on occasions of great sun-spot activity," he explained. "The periods of maximum sun-spot activity occur in cycles of approximately eleven years. The next period is expected to occur about 1940.

"The approaching period of sun-spot activity has been viewed with grave concern by both the British Post Office and the American authorities. After long research and investigation the Post Office and the American telephone authorities have come to the conclusion that the adverse effects of sun-spot activity can be offset to a great extent by adopting an entirely new technique in the reception of short-wave transmissions. The new method is bound up chiefly with the use of a number of receiving aerials suitably spaced in the direction of the incoming signals.

Site Near Rochester

"An extensive survey of South England was made to choose a suitable site, and a site was eventually found near Rochester on marshland. Here there is a surface layer of about two feet of medium hard clay, below which is extremely soft mud to a depth of up to ninety feet. Because of this soft mud the building is erected on a system of 150 concrete piles, each about eighty feet deep.

"The building, which will, it is expected, be completed in the near future, will accommodate six receivers for twelve circuits in times of good radio conditions.

"The aerial system, consisting of sixteen separate aerials, will be erected so as to face America. Negotiations for the erection of the aerials will, we hope, be concluded in a week or two, and we expect that the new station will be in use early next year."

Britain Seen as First Line Of U.S. Defence

Washington Commentators Note Changed Views Following Munich Agreement; German Menace

Washington, Jan. 4.

SURPRISING aspects of the more vigorous foreign policy which has been emerging here since the Czech crisis are discussed by three usually well-informed publicists here. Mr. Jay Franklin, newspaper columnist and radio commentator, who is generally regarded as the spokesman of the President's New Deal advisers, declares in his syndicated column that the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen is the first development in a duel between the United States and Germany for influence over the British Empire.

"American success in this duel will re-align British policy with that of the democratic nations of the western world," writes Mr Franklin. "Failure may well result in the disguised partition of the Empire into two spheres of influence—with the self-governing Dominions following the lead of Washington and relying on America for defence, and the Asiatic and African possessions of Britain drifting under a joint Anglo-Germany hegemony."

Mr. Franklin adds that it was the growth of Fascist forms in French Canada and the growing nationalism of the French Canadians that made the Royal visit necessary, as a unifying gesture. At the same time, knowing that the King and Queen could hardly avoid some gesture of friendship towards the United States during their presence in the western hemisphere, the White House "went into action on all fronts—and the American effort was to transform an Imperial sideshow into the main attraction of world politics and wheedle the King and Queen into paying us a full-dress State visit.

Britain as "Buffer State"

"In this the object of Roosevelt diplomacy is to use the common sentiments and free institutions of England, the Dominions and the United States to re-solidify the Empire as a major political institution on the globe and so to re-establish the United Kingdom as our 'buffer state' against European aggression.

"The Royal visit is interesting as the first effort to revive the diplomacy of 1918, when it was arranged that if Germany conquered England the Royal Navy was to cross the Atlantic and "continue the war from this side of the Ocean."

Similar emphasis on the value to America of Britain "as a first line of defence" is made by Messrs. Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner in their column which appears in the "Washington Star," the "New York Times" and other papers. These usually non-alarmist commentators declare that in honest realism the American people should realize where their present line of policy may lead them, and they quote informants in the State Department as fearing it may lead to war—"not war now, or even five years from now, but at the moment when the power of Hitler's Germany grows so great that the world cannot hold two such vital nations as Germany and the United States."

Responsible Leadership

"The best State Department opinion," these writers maintain, "looks for no real check in the growth of German power until the point of German-American conflict is reached. The fact is ugly, and half-incredible, but once it is grasped, the post-Munich happenings in Washington became comprehensible. Ill-informed persons who think America can be the world's moral mentor without assuming a mentor's responsibilities, glory in the President's defence of decency" (in connection with anti-Semitism in Germany) "without thinking of the possible consequences. The State Department career men, on the other hand, thoroughly understand that the President's words were a step towards intervention abroad. They see the chance that our Ambassador to Berlin and Ambassador Dieckhoff here may never return to their posts. They know the meaning of that—and they approve.

"Meaning of Munich"

"Opinion among the permanent officials has changed because, although they foresaw that economic conflict with Germany was inevitable, they thought the democratic nations of Europe were our first line of defence. The meaning of Munich is that the supposed first-line of defence just isn't there.

"The prospect is for constantly worsening relations with Germany, and we must be prepared for the worst. One way of doing that is to strengthen potential friends abroad—by repeal of the Spanish embargo and the mandatory clauses of the Neutrality Act. The State Department is likely to test the country's capacity for realistic thinking by asking for one or both of these when Congress convenes."—Reuter.

Duce and U.S. Envoy Discuss Refugees

Message from President Roosevelt Presented

Washington, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt's views on the question of political refugees were discussed at a meeting between Signor Mussolini and Mr. William A. Phillips, the American Ambassador in Rome, yesterday, according to an announcement made by Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, yesterday.

Mr. Welles refused to disclose details of President Roosevelt's views, or Signor Mussolini's attitude. He added that Mr. Phillips would report the conversations fully, but that it was unlikely that they would be published.—Reuter.

European Jewish Question

Rome, Jan. 5.

It is officially announced here that Mr. William A. Phillips, the United States Ambassador in Rome, handed to Signor Mussolini yesterday, in the presence of Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, a message concerning the European Jewish question; and possible solutions of a general character.—Reuter.

Maltese Women Thank M. Chamberlain

London, Jan. 5.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has received, as a tribute to his efforts in the cause of peace, a present from the women of Malta. The present consists of a Maltese lace tablecloth, a silver model of a Maltese boat and a cheque for £50.

The Prime Minister has gratefully accepted the silver boat and lace tablecloth and has asked the Governor of Malta and the organizers of the presentation to devote the cheque to charity in Malta.—Wireless through Reuter.

Mass Flight Over Tokyo Planned

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

A flying pageant of a mass formation flight over the capital, in salute to the nation, will be staged in Tokyo tomorrow. The Army and the Navy will collaborate to make this flying display a memorable occasion. Under the direction of Lt.-Gen. Masamichi Makino, 240 planes from various Army Air Corps and aviation schools near Tokyo, will participate. Machines used in the training of cadets of the Army Aviation School will also take part. The event will be a public debut for many of these young fliers.—Domei.

Indian Assault Case Adjourned

Dispute Over Rental Ends In Fight; Baton Said Used

Hearing in a private criminal action of assault, which Teja Singh brought against Sarawan Singh and Taloc Singh, was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, by Mr. I. T Morris, Registrar, at H.M. Police Court yesterday afternoon following an all-day session. Mr. H. A. Reeks appeared for the plaintiff whilst the defendants, who are brothers, were represented by Mr. K. E. Newman.

According to the evidence, the plaintiff, who is a watchman employed by the Customs Statistical Bureau on Hart Road, rented a room from the defendants at 35, Hart Road on September 1, 1938, at a monthly rental of $10 which was payable in advance.

In November, Sarawan Singh, who is a constable of the Shanghai Municipal police, approached the plaintiff and asked for an increase of $4 in the rental, which Teja Singh refused to pay. The electric current was subsequently cut off and, after the plaintiff paid $22 for rental for the months of November and December, the defendants are alleged to have attacked him shortly after 1 p.m. on December 3. Sarawan Singh, according to Mrs. Loh Pau-sze, used a police baton, whilst Taloc Singh is accused of having attacked the plaintiff from the rear, hitting him with a wooden slipper. As a result of the injuries sustained by Teja Singh, he was detained at the Police Hospital for treatment of wounds on the head, the left leg and the right hand, for a period of nine days.

Mrs. Wang Ah-tsai told the court that she was about to visit some friends in the house, when the fight occurred and as a result ran away. During cross-examination she admitted that she had had a quarrel with the defendants some months ago when she lived in the same house and that consequently she had been quite willing to come to court to give evidence, having been informed on Tuesday evening that the hearing would commence yesterday.

The plaintiff subsequently told the court that he had been with his present employers for five years and six months and that he was assaulted by Sarawan Singh on the afternoon of December 3, knocked to the ground and injured on the head the leg and the hand. He denied that he had hit any of the accused and said: "Who said so?", when Mr. Newman said that he must have been back from the police station at 3 o'clock on December 3.

When Mr. Reeks wanted to show some blood-stained clothes to the court, Mr. Newman remarked: "You are not playing to the feelings of the jury, are you Mr. Reeks?"

"Stupid remark."

After the plaintiff had denied that he hit back when he was attacked, the hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Advisory Panel of Industrialists

London, Jan. 5.

At a meeting yesterday, the Advisory Panel of Industrialists, set up to help in the co-ordination of industrial effort in connection with the rearmament programme, elected as its commander Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Breenly. The panel has held a number of meetings, starting before Christmas and a full programme of work has been drawn up for the future.—Wireless through Reuter.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JANUARY 6, 1879.

Tientsin:—The river is still quite free from ice, and steamships could come up to the Bund with the greatest ease. The Chinese have said for a long time that it would not close this year before December 28, which gives us still several days of grace, and, at writing, there are no special indications of closing. The winter is opening with a succession of parties, which indicates the gayest winter this place has ever known. All gun-vessels in port are taking their part in these entertainments—three having been given by them. Others "on board" and "on shore" are projected. In addition, concerts and other public entertainments are likely to keep the time so filled up as to quite dispel the old-time quietness of Tientsin. The first concert is to be given in aid of the Temperance Hall and the work connected therewith. Weather clear, not very cold.

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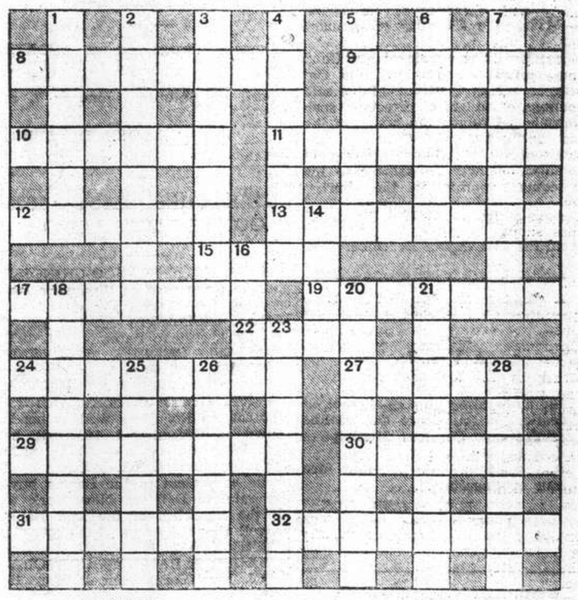

ACROSS

8 If you can't see the man in the moon you may see his car (This clue should take the biscuit!)
9 Song-bird
10 Occupation of an office clerk or a fitter
11 Up to now appears to start ungallantly
12 British dramatist
13 He's in a low haunt and likely to stick there
15 This game sounds so vulgar
17 These artful dishes are the making of entertainments
19 Sound of amusement
22 The sort of counterpart to find agreeable
24 Name honoured in the world of furniture
27 Mercifulness
29 Lacking in gravity
30 One of several products of Ulster
31 This is Welsh or Irish perhaps
32 Cricketers know this makes bats sure but is not easy to understand

DOWN

1 South Sea island
2 A ship with cargo carries this and a fine mast can be made of it
3 A cousin of the ichneumon with the tail of a bird
4 Captivate
5 Part of a car to hold fast
6 Englishmen find this French town has an annoying effect
7 A time of merry-making
14 Curtail
16 Capital form of 15 across
18 Had this hero of old a slight cold in the head?
20 When paterfamilias finds difficulty in making the joint go round this is advice to him lacking assistance
21 A centre of admiration
23 Alternatives are avoided as a rule but this suggests one
25 Good fame
26 A feature of that charming old country cottage
28 Another songbird

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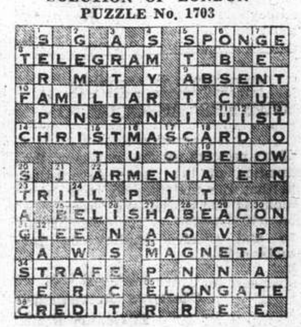

WOMAN'S PAGE

A London Letter

By Olive Dun

London, Dec. 10.

Two ladies are holding a court of very unusual character at St. James's Palace. They are Mlle La France and Mlle Marianne, the dolls given to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret in connection with the King and Queen's visit to France, with their trousseaux, the like of which was surely never seen before. The catalogue of exhibits contains 147 items, in which sets of gloves, handkerchiefs, stockings, etc., reckon as one item. Each little lady has her own silk-lined cot, perambulator, motor car trunks, dressing cases and hat box, beside a complete set of dressing table and beauty requisites. They have eight fur coats between them, dresses innumerable for every possible occasion, underwear to match, and jewellery. The gloves are embroidered with dismonds, sprays of flowers, golden bees. Some of the clothes are embroidered with the Royal arms. All the greatest costumiers in France combined to make the trousseaux and nothing is lacking which a lady of fashion could conceivably want. The exhibition remains open till Christmas Eve, the proceeds to be divided between an English and French charity, and there will probably be even more grown-ups than children to see it.

An official is quoted as saying that £5,000 would not buy the dolls and their outfit. But if it were conceivable that they could be sold, one imagines they would fetch far more than that. For they are in fact a unique historical document. A few years ago when the waxen effigies in Westminster Abbey were cleaned and done up, great interest was taken in their underclothes, all as perfect as their robes, which showed exactly how a lady or gentleman of Charles II's day was dressed. La France and Marianne will have the same value, only on a much wider scale, in times to come. From this point of view it is interesting to note that their heads are made of china, not wax. Of course they are far too valuable to be played with. Like Paganini's Guarnerius violin at Genoa, they will be sterilized in perpetual silence in some museum.

* * *

The New Antiques

Apropos of historical and artistic curiosities, Queen Mary, who is, in fact, a very good and widely read connoisseur, has started a new fashion. Somewhere in his writings Jerome K. Jerome apostrophizes the china dog on the mantelpiece in his bedroom, and foresees the time when collectors will rhapsodize over such images ("the making of which will of course be a lost art") and will refer to "those grand old artists who flourished in the Victorian era and made those china dogs." Actually that time has come, judging by the prices asked in bric-à-brac shops for china dogs which last century could have been bought for sixpence apiece. Queen Mary's newest quest is not much more exalted. It consists of the paper weights, pen-trays, sealing-wax boxes, etc., adorned with views of royal residences, which were a commonplace 50 years ago.

Some of these, and they are the most prized, were made by transfer (you bought a sheet of paper with some sort of view face downwards on it, soaked the paper in water, pressed it on whatever you wished to adorn, and carefully pulled off the paper, the view remaining fixed on the object. I don't suppose that these transfer sheets have been seen in any shop this century). A good deal of Tonbridge ware used to be made with these royal views, and undoubtedly the old Tonbridge ware showed the most exquisite craftsmanship. In the main the value of these relics is merely that they are scarce. They were nothing accounted of in their day, easilyy replaced and so indifferently broken, lost, or thrown away when the house got too full of oddments. Perhaps, in like manner, posterity will find a value in useless and hideous objects of cubist and other eccentric designs which now crowd our Christmas shops.

* * *

Less Christmas Buying

It looks, by the way, as if quantities of this rubbish will continue to crowd the shops after Christmas. Walking up Regent Street the day before yesterday I was struck by the fact that both crowd and traffic were much smaller than usual in the fortnight before Christmas. In a Lyons teashop the waitress was anxious to sell me a box of chocolates, a thing I never remember before, and the same thing, also unprecedented, happened to me a few days ago in our local newsagency, stationery and all-sorts shop, which enjoys a usually golden monopoly. A banker friend also tells me that the big stores are not yet banking nearly as much as they did at this time last year and the year before.

The plain fact is that with a 5s. 6d. income tax, rates continually rising, and heavy indirect taxation (as the whiskey-drinker says, "life costs 12s. 6d. a bottle nowadays") people are cutting down all round.

And yet a German said to me a few days ago, "Oh, if only we were as comfortable as you are, we should be happy." So the governments of the world keep us all in trepidation and inconvenience for a pack of ambitions about which the ordinary citizen does not care two straws.

* * *

The Brontes

The Brontë Society has obtained permission from the Dean of Westminster to put up a memorial tablet in the Abbey to those three amazing sisters, Charlotte, Anne and Emily. It was surely time and one's only regret is that owing to the Abbey's crowded state the memorial must be small. The greatness of the gallery of English women writers has never been rivalled in any other country—Jane Austen, the Brontës, Mrs. Gaskell, George Eliot, Charlotte Yonge, and many lesser lights; and among them the Brontës are surely the most extraordinary, shut off from the outer world for most of their lives among the Yorkshire moors, yet evolving from themselves such amazing knowledge of life and passion. Anne was a gentle creature whose writing, now forgotten by most, would not have been heard of but for her sisters. Emily was the strangest, most romantic; she refused to go to bed when dying, and when she felt the last moment approaching, actually struggled up from her chair, crying that she had always vowed she would meet death standing.

I accept the critics' verdict that her "Wuthering Heights" is one of the greatest novels in the English language. My own preference is for "Jane Eyre," which I read again the other day, and how many times before I don't know. No doubt the conversations are often stilted and stagey: but how true and vivid each character is, how visibly every scene and incident come before one, and what a good story it is all through. I always wonder why George Saintsbury, usually so trustworthy in telling us what we shall always like, was so disparaging of "Jane Eyre." But perhaps he preferred his heroines to be beautiful, and part of Jane's glory was to triumph over plain insignificance.

* * *

London Skiing

The Alps will have to look to their attractions; skiing has actually been brought to London. In the vast and frightful exhibition hall at Earl's Court, built on the site of the Kiralfy's former triumphs, Venice, Constantinople, etc., a huge snow hill has been erected, on which the skiing champions of the world are giving displays. There is a machine which crushes ice into snow (every ton of ice makes 750 cubic feet of snow) and spreads it on the hill. But in addition to the set display, which is of a most thrilling nature, a part of the building is set aside for learners, with nursery slopes and jumps gradually ascending in difficulty. It is an expensive amusement but obviously less so than a trip to Switzerland.

Next week the skating championships come off at Wembley and all the stars, Cecilia Colledge, Megan Taylor, Daphne Walker, *et al*, are training furiously. One novelty introduced this year is tennis on the ice, of course on skates. I have only seen pictures of it, which are very pretty, though what the tennis may be worth is another matter. Meanwhile Nature seems to have given up supplying us with any outdoor skating, at least in central and southern England. Those who are old enough will recall that in the gay nineties, Christmas holidays without at least a few days skating were regarded as a monstrosity. I have only seen it once in the past eight years. Rinks are excellent fun, but of course they cannot compare with the delight of skating out of doors.

Off to the Christmas Party

Britain's best-dressed lady, the Duchess of Kent (left), and her two children, Prince Edward and Princess Alexandra, leaving their home for Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the party given by the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret at which the King and Queen were present.

* * *

Schoolgirls for Canada

The fun that girls get nowadays is illustrated by a letter in "The Times" announcing the formation of a group of schoolgirls to visit Canada next summer holidays. Such visits by schoolboys have been common for some years past and the National Council of Education of Canada has stage-managed the visits to Canada of over 10,000 teachers and university students from this country. But this is the first time such a visit has been planned for girls alone. A number of Australian and New Zealand girls are also to be brought along, and the girls will not only tour Canada from end to end in special trains, but spend several days camping in the mountains at Banff.

Riding, tramping and gentle mountaineering are planned and the English girls will take two exhibition cricket elevens, an adventure which the maidens of Canada have not yet attempted. Altogether, for a seven weeks trip and 14,000 miles of touring, the all-in cost is £60, not, of course, counting pocket-money. Whether the undertaking is meant to stimulate migration—and latterly Canada is said to have been becoming anxious to get more immigrants—or merely to foster Imperial fellowship is not stated. The last Canadians I heard of in England, where a friend had lent them her flat, complained that fruit was dear and English bread indigestible. Of Canada, from what little I know personally, I should say that everything was dear and, the bread indigestible. But there must be more to learn about either country than that.

* * *

Anemone Craze

Last week I mentioned the popularity of anemones, of which tons and tons come to London in the autumn from Cornwall. The "Evening Standard" gives an interesting account of how this industry began. It is said that 10 years ago Canon Boscawen, vicar of a village near Penzance, gave a packet of anemone seed to a friend to experiment with. The seed covered a patch four yards square. Now about 1,000 acres of Cornwall are growing anemones, and the industry at the height of the season employs 6,000 people, the turnover being about £200,000 a year. One of the interesting features of anemone growing is that it is essentially a small man's industry. There are but very few big anemone farms, most of the flowers being grown as a side-line in small gardens. Nowadays the anemone corms are mostly brought from Holland, the soil of which is very favourable for growing them. Many a little Cornish householder with a bit of garden makes a tidy little sum for his Christmas festivities out of London's passion for the "wind flower."

Boots!

These fur boots were worn by the Norwegian skating champions, Miss Turid Byrnstad and her sister, Miss Gerd Byrnstad, while watching the figure skating championships at the Empire Pool, Wembley, held on December 12.

Old Age Need not be Lonely

Women Should Prepare In Younger Years

Who will not agree that there are few figures so pathetic in this world as the lonely woman, forced into solitude by her advancing age? And what plight is there for which so little general sympathy is spared?

If some of these lonely women who face the fact that age is creeping on had prepared for it in advance they could have insured against the emptiness of many dull hours. But obviously it is far from easy to meet the empty days when the enemy is at their door.

How to combat this loneliness? It must often seem that in the creation of things apparently no allowance was ever made for the arrival of the lonely woman, but somewhere in the scheme there must be a niche for the labours of every woman, and it must be within the power of everyone to make her fellow-beings happier and wiser for her existence.

Suggestions for overcoming the loneliness of old age may be numerous, but one which must stand out is "thought and more thought for others." Those who have had an innings of gaiety and youthful fun can surely gather up the flowers of very simple happiness and then distribute them with real generosity. But let them beware of giving unsought advice, boring reminiscences, and, above all, woeful recitals of the past as compared with the present, and mournful expression of discontent.

The young are not interested. Nor are the middle-aged. And the elderly will so often try to go one better, the result being often accentuated bitterness.

The Good Listener

But what a boon old age can really be if properly utilized. How beloved, for instance, the veteran in whom one can confide, who will listen sympathetically, who will not disapprove, nor advise, but will encourage—and, above all, will smile when the smile is indicated, and console when consolation is needed. The good listener is worth her weight in gold, and has actually capitalized that quality in America, "listening" to people who simply must talk to somebody—at so much per half-hour.

To the casual observer, so many of the aged or elderly may just seem old women living a dull life—often in other people's homes, and being a little super-fussy about their own chairs and the draughts from windows, and the way the housekeeping or cooking is carried out, and their chat may not quite glitter with brilliant epigrams.

But, while the elderly can do much to overcome the "aloneness" which so many suffer, their gallantry should not be forgotten by those who with a certain amount of consideration can do much to make them feel that they still have some purpose and importance in life. Most of the elderly or old are necessarily lonely, unless they have sufficient means to make up for the loss of vivacity by lavish entertainment. So many of their old friends have died, and it is so much more difficult to make new ones.

Avenues of Self-help

Gallantly, in many cases, these women are as old soldiers marching on with waving banners, controlling the temptation to ask for pity or to mourn their past happiness, trying valiantly to be interested in the small things of their new and lonely life in place of the larger ones, living up to their faith that the best is yet to come.

A child loves to be treated as an equal. So does the elderly woman love to feel that she is not completely out of things. And how easily can those not quite so old help to fill the emptiness that comes with the years.

But the elderly can find avenues of self-help, and will discover far more than she ever dreamt of in her philosophy.

Mind development might help towards the realization that nothing was ever created without a purpose. There can and should be a multitude of interests.

But the important thing to remember before age strikes is that boredom is parent of loneliness, and, if boredom is avoided early in life, future solitude may be avoided or at least reduced.

The lonely exist among the rich and the poor, and it is often the case that the poor frequently meet with sympathy more easily than those in better circumstances.

So, whether your elderly acquaintances be rich or poor, do try to spare a few smiles for them. Make them feel that happiness of some kind remains a welcome visitor, and remember that your friendship, however simple it may be, can ward off the dreaded and ever-threatening loneliness.

Glass With Care

Methods of Packing

When pictures, mirrors, or photograph frames are being packed for postage, removal, or storage the corners of the frames should be well protected with corrugated cardboard and wads of crumpled newspaper. Padding of this sort acts as a shock-absorber if the package is dropped or roughly handled. As an extra precaution against vibration, strips of adhesive paper may be fastened diagonally across the glass.

Glass bowls, tumblers, and so on, if placed one within another, must be well wrapped so that they cannot possibly jar against each other. For a first wrapping soft tissue paper is best. If each bowl or glass is dipped in clean cold water just before it is wrapped the paper will cling closely to it. Over this first wrapping a second one of dry newspaper should be carefully folded. Plenty of wood shavings or crumpled newspaper should be used to line the crate or box in which the glass is packed.

If many small articles are packed in one box it is advisable to make a complete list of the contents and enclose it in the box. This prevents any small pieces, such as salt cellars or mustard glasses, from being overlooked when unpacking is done and accidentally thrown away with the waste paper. Glass spoons for salt and mustard should be wrapped separately and enclosed in a large envelope to prevent them from getting lost.

If glass or china plates have to be packed it is worth while to buy a few dozen paper bags of suitable size and slip each plate into a separate bag.

House Ferns

A Revival

The other night, says a letter from London, listening, like so many others, to Gracie Fields at the Albert Hall while she sang of "The Biggest Aspidistra in the World," it came into my mind to wonder whether that much maligned plant will not once more come into vogue in superior homes. Its foliage, so green and of a pleasant shape, might look well against the modern background. Moreover, people are more and more perceiving the decorative value of foliage without flowers. In one of the most exclusive London shops for fine antiques I noticed lately a flourishing castor-oil plant occupying the place of honour well in the foreground, and very fine it looked there, reflected from several sides by engraved mirrors of Venetian glass.

I remark further that the best florists are stocking pots of maidenhair and "ribbon" fern, for which there must clearly be a demand. Hart's-tongue ferns are there, too, and one remembers the time when no sitting-room was without its ferns, which were lovingly cherished as permanent members of the household. A fern can be a pet in the home, while cut flowers are necessarily only transient visitors. Children learn from them to love gardening as they cannot do from vases of the costliest blooms, simply because ferns last so long. Even the bulbs that are home-grown do not take the same place in our affection as the individual specimen of greenery which has its ups and its downs and sees us so gallantly through the winter. Apart from these virtues, ferns have a beauty that is only now being widely recognized, and it is a beauty that is set off by the present fashion in furniture.

Devilled Bones

Score the meat on the bones from a sirloin of beef, chicken or turkey legs, or any other suitable bones. Saturate them with devil mixture made as follows:

Clean well six anchovies and pound them in a mortar with 2 ounces butter, a pinch cayenne, a little nutmeg and a dessertspoonful of anchovy sauce. Rub this through a hair sieve.

Grill the bones till crisp and serve dry, or if preferred with devil sauce.

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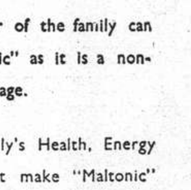

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Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

BIRTH

BURFORD.—On January 5, 1939, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burford, a daughter, JENNIFER MARGARET. -125

DEATH

KIRBY.—On Wednesday, January 4, 1939, suddenly, at his residence, Shanghai, ROBERT WARDLE KIRBY, aged 46 years, of the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd. The dearly-beloved husband of Rose Kirby and father of Wendy and Shirley Kirby. Funeral services (cremation) will be held today, Friday, January 6, at Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, at 5 p.m. 10116

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

WHERE AMERICA STANDS

It is now perfectly clear why German representations on the subject of the recent speech by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, met with the reception it did at Washington, for, if the desired apology had been granted, it would have stultified the President in preparing his message to Congress which was delivered on Wednesday. It is true that the President referred to no particular nation, but the manner in which he posed the issue between democracies, and those nations adhering to an entirely different political philosophy permits of there being no misunderstanding as to where his references were directed. His remarks were almost as strong as those used by Mr. Ickes in his much-criticized Cleveland speech, and it is now made plain that whether Mr. Ickes was speaking with the Government's consent or not, he was interpreting what was really felt in Washington. If there were at any time doubt as to where the United States stood in the struggle between conflicting ideologies there can be none now, and while it would be idle to expect anything in the nature of a combination of the United States with the European democracies Mr. Roosevelt has definitely shown that the sympathies of his Government are with the latter. Three institutions, now as always indispensible to Americans, are being threatened in Europe, and Mr. Roosevelt sees a similar threat to them growing in the western hemisphere. They are religion, democracy and international good faith. Religion is being threatened by the modification in certain totalitarian states of freedom of belief and worship. Democracy has been overthrown in some countries no matter what complexion the totalitarian doctrines may have assumed, while it has been made clear during the past few years that international good faith is at its lowest ebb, and, that indeavours to maintain it have been purely one-sided. In the putting of the American house in order is to be found the best means of combatting present-day tendencies. He has warned Congress that, though last year war was averted in Europe, peace has not yet been assured, though he apparently omitted to state upon whose shoulders responsibility for that failure must lie.

Perhaps the most significant part of the message was the following:—

> We propose to do our share in protecting from storms from any quarter of this hemisphere an ideal of democratic government and peoples functioning together in mutual respect for peace.
>
> This does not imply that the American republics will disassociate themselves from nations in another continent. It does not mean that the Americans are against the rest of the world.
>
> We stand on our historic offer to take counsel with all other nations to the end that aggression between them may terminate, the race for armaments cease, and commerce be renewed.

It is significant that the protection of the western continents is not a question which might arise when Europe might have been completely dominated by one form or other of totalitarianism, for it might very well prove to be the case that the American frontiers in such a struggle might be very much further east than the middle of the Atlantic, in the same manner as, according to a pronouncement by Earl Baldwin when Prime Minister, the frontiers of Great Britain extend as far as the Rhine. That need not necessarily imply that the United States would be prepared at some future time to send an expeditionary force to Europe as it did in the Great War, but it may mean that modification of the Neutrality Act will be necessary to permit the United States to give the European democracies that material aid which would be so necessary if they were to survive any general onslaught upon them. The policy as announced by President Roosevelt makes aggression in any part of the world a matter which the United States will not regard with unconcern. That is a warning which dictators cannot afford to ignore, for if in the ultimate result the forces of democracy came to be massed against those of totalitarianism there can be no question where the predominant strength would lie. There need be no fear about that particular aspect of the matter, for if there were a general attack upon democracies they are even now in a position which would enable them to give a very good account of themselves. If it ever came to a clear cut struggle of that nature, fearful as it would be, there can be no doubt as to the outcome: it would be one completely distasteful to the totalitarians.

It is nevertheless clear that Mr. Roosevelt does not contemplate war as an immediate weapon of American policy. "Words may be futile," he says, "but war is not the only means of commanding respect for the opinions of mankind. There are many methods short of war designed to bring home to aggressor Governments the aggregate sentiments of our people." Clearer emphasis of the possibility of first resorting to economic means of impressing upon aggressors the necessity of mending their ways could not have been made. There are in the hands of the world's democracies weapons of enormous strength the use of which may have the desired effect. But their operation requires that all the democracies of the world shall be united in their application, and be prepared to stand the results of such military acts as the ultimate desperation might very well engender. Hence the need for the increase in the armaments of the United States. The application of economic retaliation which this passage in the President's speech foreshadows in certain circumstances is fraught with the dangerous possibility that war might follow and it is just that eventuality which the United States, as also the other democracies will have to guard against. Preparations for a defence, which may not prove to be entirely passive, is one of the first essentials towards meeting a situation which shows no real improvement, and may in the not too distant future seriously deteriorate. Mr. Roosevelt has considerably strengthened the position of the other democracies of the world. He has pledged the loyalty of the United States to their common ideologies, and it is a feature of American history that its people are more willing to fight for a principle than for any mere question of material gain. It is in the spiritual quality of the President's utterances that the greatest strength is to be found. It is an encouragement to the rest of the democratic world, and a warning to those actuated by entirely different political ideals.

Japan's New Cabinet

Any hope which might have been entertained in Chinese circles that the appointment of a new Cabinet in Japan would lead to a struggle between the military and naval cliques and the chief political parties in rebellion against the establishment of what amounts to a totalitarian form of government is dashed to the ground by the announcement of the full list of members. From it will be seen that leaders of both the Seiyukai and the Minseito have found places in the Cabinet, and it is to be assumed that these have been accepted with the full authority of their respective parties. If that is the case, then it follows that what has been achieved is the creation of what is practically a national coalition Government, for even if the other parties remain in opposition to the new Cabinet their voices will make no great sound. The inclusion of Prince Konoye in the Cabinet as President of the Privy Council, is also of interest as indicating some degree of continuity of policy as enunciated by him, with, perhaps, a greater degree of stiffening, the lack of which has caused some criticism in certain well-informed Japanese quarters. Thus the "renovation" of the people and the intensification of the will to continue hostilities in China is clearly demonstrated, and the stormy times which it was foretold would be encountered by Baron Hiranuma's government do not at present appear likely. How far the Minseito and the Seiyukai will be prepared to go with the new Cabinet is something which remains to be seen, and it is quite possible that so long as Baron Hiranuma puts forward no proposals in opposition to the policy of the two parties, and devotes his attention to the strict prosecution of hostilities in China and all cognate questions, it is quite likely that the two principal parties will be prepared to go a very long way with him. If this is indeed the case,—and so it appears on the face of the reports,—the idea that the new government may be short-lived can be dismissed at once. It has about it at present all the qualifications for prolonged existence.

War on Gangsters

The first blow against the Chinese gangsters operating in the Western district was delivered by the Municipal Police on Tuesday afternoon when they raided a hut off Columbia Road, near the scene of the recent hold-up of several foreigners, and arrested nine persons believed to be responsible for much of the criminal activity in that district. This was a result of the extraordinary measures adopted since the recent crimes and is a tribute to the efficiency and vigilance of the Municipal Police. Unfortunately, most of the suspects were detained by the Japanese gendarmerie, who control that part of the district where Municipal authority legally does not apply, and the Municipal Police are crippled in their investigations. It is one thing to carry out a raid and arrest suspects, under proper judicial circumstances, but it is another when investigation is hampered by the fact that the principal evidence is carried away and held for 24 hours by another authority whose function is to maintain law and order in the district but has not yet demonstrated any great enthusiasm in carrying out this duty. Admittedly, there are unusual difficulties in the Western district of Shanghai which, although within the perimeter, contains a "No Man's Land" legally barred to the Municipal Police but entirely outside their control. At present, gangsters in that part of Shanghai enjoy remarkable privileges. They can hold up a car on a Municipal road and jump over into the disputed territory where another authority maintains a nominal control and there things end. In face of the criminal defiance existing in that part of Shanghai and the almost impossibility of enforcing complete control owing to political circumstances, it seems sound commonsense that the scope of foreign authority should be extended to include the entire area and legal niceties straightened out afterwards. These are not days to dally with hair-splitting finitudes when a great world power in China ignores much broader principles. Law and order in Shanghai must be maintained. It is the primary responsibility of the foreign authorities.

Woolwich-on-Clyde

Changing conditions of national defence have long rendered Woolwich and other Government armament depots obsolescent and the decision of the British Government to establish an ordinance factory on the site of the Beardmore yards at Dalmuir, on the Clyde, is designed to meet these conditions. The Government's decision has many advantages. Transport facilities are good, a highly developed engineering industry with abundant skilled labour has been established there for decades and, what is more important, within the geographical limits of so small a country as Britain, it is about as safe and distant a point as could be found. Not possessing the special immensities of the United States or Soviet Russia, Britain is in no position to chose inaccessible sites but must make the best of a restricted area to find points where armament production may be concentrated with the minimum vulnerability from enemy air attack. The West Coast of Scotland has long been favoured for the new policy of distributed armament factories and the tendency obviously will be to transfer production from the more vulnerable bases in the South of England. Woolwich Arsenal has served its purpose for two centuries but factors which made it of paramount importance during the attacks by the Dutch in the seventeenth century and for supplies in subsequent wars vanish before the range of the modern bombing plane. Its proximity to the capital is another danger to London while its manufacturing capacity collapses before the colossal armament consumption of modern warfare. During the Great War, this tendency towards a wider distribution of armament depots developed, first on account of the limited production of Government arsenals and secondly on the appearance of aircraft. Other industrial centres were drafted into service and factories built where conditions were suitable. On the assumption that the enemy aeroplane can cover the country in a matter of minutes, the West Coast of Scotland is the only possible solution to ensure supplies with the greatest degree of security.

IN PARENTHESIS

Bury Them

IN Russian politics, they don't bury the hatchet; they just bury the opposition.

* * *

Pruning

"No matter what I say," remarked the darling wife, "it never seems to bear any fruit."

"Oh," murmured the precious husband from behind his paper. "Then why not try pruning it?"

* * *

Abbot's Snorting News

"'Ast 'urd 'ow rain came downaways through Sam Scythe's roof an' wetted arl about?"

"Na-ay, vower pig's sa-ake! An' 'ow wur that?"

"It wur rainin."

* * *

Words We Use

"FAR too much good music about," grunted the husband, twiddling the wireless set in search of something cheerful.

"But that last piece wasn't too bad, was it," said his sympathetic wife.

* * *

Wrong Procedure

A JAPANESE bombing squadron was reported court martialled for an unpardonable offence against Japanese military regulations. It seems the bombers got confused, and dropped the apologies before they dropped the bombs.

—N.Y. "Star."

* * *

Quick Shift

ON his way to work, he stopped and turned against the wind to light his pipe.

He walked on, and soon, somewhat to his surprise, found he was home again.

"My," he exclaimed, knocking out his pipe, "that was a quick shift!"

* * *

Let Her Wait

"ARE ye locked out, Pat?"

"Oi am."

"Have ye knocked?"

"Oi have."

"Then knock again."

"Not me. Let the ould she-divil wait!"

* * *

Bit About Diamonds

AN indefatigable gossip—what a life, cullies!—records elsewhere that she saw a woman wearing diamonds worth roughly £250,000; a neck-lace, a couple of bracelets, and a load of rings.

This news emphasises what they call a sense of proportion. The woman, apparently thinks nothing of unbuckling her necklace and lending it to any sentimental young man who wants to scratch. "I love Doris" and intertwined hearts on the windows of a "luxury." mansion.

If she doesn't get it back—why worry? There are plenty more where that came from.

Many People, of course, couldn't be bothered to wear the silly things.

* * *

Heard in Court

MAN: My wife is very old-fashioned. She thinks I ought to earn money, and she ought to spend it.

Motorist: There was no question of my driving dangerously. I have not been taught how to drive like that yet.

Solicitor: When did you first know your husband had left you

Woman: When I got the greetings telegram.

Motorist: When I was stopped for speeding a crowd gathered, and when I asked to see the police officer' stop-watches you can imagine the uproar.

Witness at Shoreditch County Court: He owned a shop, but I understand all the work he ever did in it was to "pop in" once a week and take £2 out of the till.

Solicitor: Did you find your wife dressed to go out?

Husband: It was either that, or she had had an accident.

Counsel: If you had known your wife was short of money, would you have taken certain steps?

Husband: Oh no, she knows where I work.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	27.5	Max.	40.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	29.0	Max.	42.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	28.0	Max.	32.9
Same date, 1938	Min.	28.2	Max.	43.9

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 4th:—Siberian anticyclone spreading over China and Korea. Depression near Kiusiu. Strong monsoon along the China Coast. Fine and colder weather in northern China. Cloudy and cold in our regions: rainy in the south.

State on the morning of the 5th:—Cloudy and cold weather. Fresh north-westerly wind. High and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy weather and cold wave with strong monsoon around Shantung and over our regions. Overcast and cold with rain in places and strong to very strong monsoon over the Eastern Sea and Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TO THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY

Mrs. R. N. Skinner (Christmas Waits)	$ 5.00
In memory of Mrs. A. Wheen:—	
Dorothy and Dee Brown	$10.00
E. M. Hicks	$ 5.00
Russian Emigrants' Committee	$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bond	$ 5.00

TO THE SALVATION ARMY

In memory of Mrs. A. Wheen:—	
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harber	$10.00
In memory of Mrs. Knudsen:—	
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Seng, Mrs. Alice Chang, Mrs. Minnie S. W. Sun	$ 8.00

TO THE BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

In memory of Mrs. A. Wheen:—	
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hawkins	$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Blown	$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitehouse	$ 5.00
Mrs. K. M. Harding	$ 5.00

TO THE FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME

Mrs. J. A. McFarlane	$20.00

TO THE JEWISH REFUGEE FUND

Anonymous	$10.00

TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

In memory of Mrs. A. Wheen:—	
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Worby and Babe	$15.00

TO THE CHINESE REFUGEE FUND

Anonymous	$10.00

U.S. People Will Never Renounce Liberties

President Roosevelt Calls for United Front Of Democracies; Scathing Denunciation of Dictatorships Loudly Cheered in Congress

Washington, Jan. 5.

"DICTATORSHIP involves costs which the American people will never pay," declared President Roosevelt amid prolonged cheers in his address before Congress yesterday. "It involves the cost of our spiritual value, and the blessed right of being able to say what we please, the cost of freedom, the cost of our capital being confiscated, the cost of being cast into concentration camps, and of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbour, and the cost of having children brought up, not as free human beings, but moulded and made by a machine," the President declared, amid enthusiastic applause.

"If the avoidance of these costs means taxes on my own income, or duties on my estate, I would bear those taxes willingly, as the price of my breathing, and my children breathing, free air in a free country, and not living in a dead world," he went on.

A packed house cheered and shouted wildly when President Roosevelt entered.

The President was frequently applauded when he declaimed the fighting passages in his speech, especially when he outlined the methods whereby the United States could protect its own ideal of Government from the encroachments of foreign ideals.

Dr. Thomson, the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington, was a silent and attentive figure in the Gallery, while other interested spectators were the French and Spanish Ambassadors, and the Portuguese Minister. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and the President's Mother, were among the crowded audience who heard the President's vigorous address.

World Peace Not Assured

"There are storm signals from across the seas," the President said. "War, which threatened to envelope the world in flames, has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured. All about us rage undeclared wars—military and economic. All round us are threats of new aggressions—military and economic.

"Storms from abroad directly challenge the three institutions which are indispensable to Americans—religion, democracy and international good faith. In our modern civilization, the three complement each other. Where freedom and religion are attacked, the attack comes from sources opposed to democracy.

"Where democracy is overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. Where the light of democracy has vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs has given way to strict ambition and brute force. A regime which relegates religion, democracy and international good faith to the background cannot find a place for peace."

United Democracy Urged

President Roosevelt said that, within a few days, he would send a special message to Congress urging an adequate defence programme.

The President urged that the troubles of the world could be met by national unity.

"If another form of Government can present a united front in attacking democracy," he continued, "the attack can be met by a United Democracy. The nation's programme of social and economic reform is a part of defence as basic as armaments.

"Never in American history have there been six years of such far-flung preparedness—all accomplished without dictatorial commands, conscription of labour, the confiscation of capital, concentration camps, or a scratch of freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the rest of the Bill of Rights.

"We want to make democracy work so that we will be efficient in peace, and secure in self-defence. We can compete with the dictators in bringing idle men, and idle capital, together, and at the same time remain within the bounds of what we consider to be civilization."

State-Planning Recommended

When they were seeking an increase in production and consumption, it would be logical for the Government to consider a drastic curtailment of its own investments.

At the bottom of their hearts, industry, agriculture and finance wanted Congress to do whatever was necessary to raise the national income to $80,000,000,000 a year.

"If the solution of the problem is the price of preserving our liberty, no formless or selfish fears can stand in our way," the President declared. "At one time," he added, "I prophesied that this generation of Americans had a rendezous with destiny. That prophecy has come true."—Reuter.

Isolationism Rejected

Washington, Jan. 4.

President Roosevelt emphatically rejected the isolationist policy for the United States, declaring "The United States, no more than other nations, cannot afford to be surrounded by enemies of our faith in humanity."

"Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have under the common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and people functioning together with mutual respect in peace," the President said. "We promise to do our share in protecting that hemisphere, that respect and that ideal against storms from any quarter. Our people and our resources are pledged to secure that protection from that determination of un-American influences."

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that this does not imply that Americans dissociate themselves from nations on other continents.

America's Historic Offer

"It does not mean that America is against the rest of the world," he said. The United States, he said, stands on its historic offer to join with other world Powers to end aggression and armaments races. He said, however, that since there are Powers which shun this road, and insist on policies of force, "weapons of defense can be our only safety."

The President said one of the essentials for the preservation of democracy was that it be able to present a united front against the united front of another form of

(Continued on page 6)

U.S.$44,458,000,000 Deficit in 1940

Current Fiscal Year Estimates Revised; Relief Costs Grow

Washington, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt today outlined the status of the budget for the current fiscal year and submitted to Congress estimates for the next fiscal year. In presenting the revised budget for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, the President revealed that the national deficit at the end of 1940 would aggregate U.S.$44,458,000,000.

The budget for the fiscal year of 1940 revealed an estimated total expenditure of U.S.$8,995,663,000 and receipts of U.S.$5,669,320,000, hence there would be a prospective deficit of U.S.$3,326,343,000.

The President said the foregoing estimated receipts showed an increase of U.S.$194,000,000 compared with the current fiscal year because of the prospects of better general and business conditions throughout the nation.

He explained the expenditures included U.S.$2,266,000,000 for the programme of recovery and relief.

Revised Current Budget

The budget for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, was revised in accordance with the smaller than anticipated national income due to the business recession. The Estimates are:—

Expenditure: U.S.$9,492,339,000.
Receipts: U.S.$5,520,070,000.
Deficit: U.S.$3,972,259,000.

"The receipts," the President said, "are U.S.$399,000,000 less than anticipated last January" and below the 1938 fiscal year because of "adverse business conditions in the late months of 1937 and the early months of the 1938 calendar year. The estimated income taxes will decline by U.S.$548,000,000 and will be below the collections during 1938."

He said the expenditures included U.S.$3,187,000,000 for relief for the entire fiscal year—an increase of U.S.$951,000,000 compared with the previous year. Another increase in expenditures was U.S.$53,000,000 for national defence, he said.

"Self-Liquidating" Projects

He estimated that the national debt on June 30 would total U.S.$41,131,000,000.

The President declared that some "self-liquidating" projects such as the Boulder Dam, which cost U.S.$120,000,000 and the cost of which would be repaid to the Government with interest in fifty years, "should occupy a separate category in the budget."

Moreover, he said, a dozen Governmental financial organizations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Export Import Bank, should be reported in the budget as the annual appraisal of their assets and liabilities shows losses or gains.—United Press.

New "Home Front" for Hungary Envisaged

Dr. Imredy, Premier, to Follow Austrian Pattern

Budapest, Jan. 4.

The constitution of a National Front in Hungary will be proclaimed in the very near future by the Premier, Dr. Bela Imredy.

Well-informed circles believe this Front will organize militias along the pattern of the former Austrian National Front under the former Chancellor, Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg.

Dr. Imredy hopes to group the elements outside the frameworks of former parties in order to give his Government a popular basis. He may rely on this movement to achieve his agrarian and anti-Semitic policy. He expects to attract the members of the Hungarian extremist and Nazi parties.

The new organization will prepare for the elections to take place in 1940, but which might be held earlier if the Government were compelled to dissolve the Chamber.—Havas.

U.S. Envoy in Tokyo Called Home

Mr. Grew to Have Long Awaited Furlough

Washington, Jan. 4.

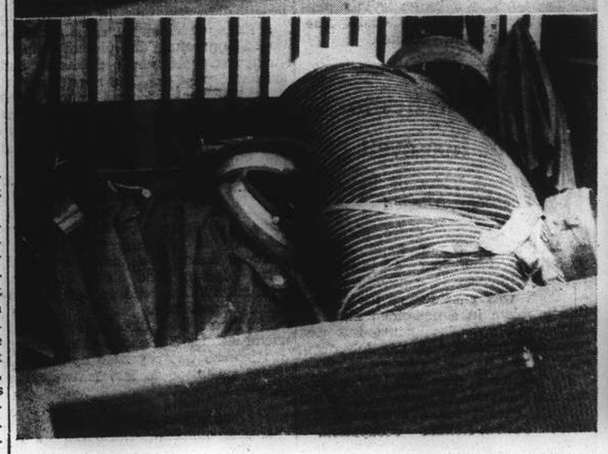
Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, will return to America on furlough, Mr. Summer Welles, Under Secretary of State, announced at a regular press conference today.

Mr. Welles explained that Mr. Grew's recall was on furlough, as he had been asking for a vacation for some time. Although the length of Mr. Grew's furlough is unknown, it was held unlikely that a new envoy would be appointed to Tokyo to succeed the present Ambassador.—Domei.

British Merchant Fleet May Be Subsidized

London, Jan. 5.

The Administrative Committee of of the Chamber of Shipping met today to study a plan providing for a subsidy of £2,500,000 to assist the British merchant navy.—Havas.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

This "Police Station" Is Only a Memory Now

A party of British soldiers made short shrift of a so-called "Ta Tao Government police station" on Great Western Road, at Columbia Road, yesterday morning. Because the post was actually on a Settlement road in the British sector, they cleared out all the furnishings and trappings contained, closed and barbed-wired the place and put up notices on the doors. Above are scenes from the eviction. In one view may be seen the uniforms and uniform caps of some of the "Ta Tao" policemen, neatly stacked outside the main door of the "police station." In another picture a Settlement constable has a good look into the "ghost dzing-boo-vaung."

"Ta Tao" Station Shut by British

Soldiers Leave Little in Great Western Road Post; Uniforms Put on Road

Because it was actually on a Settlement road within the British Military defence sector, a station of the so-called "Ta Tao" police in Great Western Road at Columbia Road, was closed by the British military yesterday morning.

"Closed" in this case meant a thorough job. A party of British soldiers of the East Surrey Regiment, accompanied by Maj. B. H. Ashmore, Brigade Major, arrived at the scene at 10 o'clock to carry out Maj.-Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett's orders. They found the one-storey building occupied by a group of "Ta Tao" policemen, all in plain-clothes. These offered no resistance, and left quietly.

The entire eviction and sealing-up took about an hour and a half. All the furniture, bedding, uniforms, clothing, batons and what-not of the "Ta Taoists" were carried out of the rooms and placed in neat piles outside the walls. The main barred door was carefully closed and locked. Other doors and windows, including those facing the countryside behind the station, were closed and barbed wire was draped over them in thorough fashion.

Notices Posted

Then notices, in English and Chinese, were posted prominently on the entrances. The announcement in English read: "This house has been closed by order of the British Military Forces."

All this having been accomplished, and the "Ta Tao" defenders of the law having wandered off, the party of British soldiers departed, leaving behind only the ghost of a police station.

Political Sensation Caused in Prague

Action of Soviet Envoy Called Unprecedented

Prague, Jan. 5.

A political sensation was caused here today by the action of the Soviet Minister to Czechoslovakia, M. Alexandrowsky, who sent the editors of all Czech newspapers a copy of the "Journal de Moscou" which contained a strongly worded attack on the Prague Government.

Each copy of the newspaper was accompanied by the Soviet Minister's visiting card.

The action is described as unprecedented, and a diplomatic protest is expected to follow.—Reuter.

Surrender Leaflets Dropped Over Shanghai

Mr. Quo Tai-chi Repudiates Responsibility for Part in Peace Move; Japanese Gesture

Chungking, Jan. 5.

A "MALICIOUS invention" was the description applied by a spokesman of the Chinese Government to the allegation that the Chinese Ambassadors in London, Paris and Washington had sent General Chiang Kai-shek a telegram urging him to accept Mr. Wang Ching-wei's peace proposals.

The allegation in question was made in pamphlets dropped by aeroplanes on Shanghai this morning.

"Because of the unfavourable impression created abroad by Japan's internal difficulties, the Japanese," the spokesman said, "are trying to divert attention by spreading malicious rumours against China."—Reuter.

A telegram describing his peace proposals as a wrong move and urging him to retract them has been sent to Mr. Wang Ching-wei by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador in London, Reuter learns today. Mr. Quo has been for many years a close friend of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

Usually well-informed quarters here assert that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is at present staying at a villa "60 miles from Hanoi."

General Li Tsung-jen, the Kwangsi leader, General Liu Wen-hui, Governor of the newly-created province of Sikong, and various public bodies in Yunnan and Hunan have issued statements denouncing Mr. Wang Ching-wei's peace move.

Chinese newsboys in Hongkong, according to Chinese reports from the Colony, are refusing to sell the Nan Hua Jih Pao, a newspaper published under the auspices of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.—Reuter.

Determined to Fight

London, Jan. 5.

The determination of the Chinese people to fight to the bitter end until an equitable and lasting peace could be obtained had been strengthened, declared Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassodor in London, speaking yesterday at the National Trade Union Club, London.

He said that the whole country was behind the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan's peace terms, Mr. Quo went on, were a fraudulent attempt to make China a vassal state.

Until Japan changed the terms of her policy towards China, there was no alternative for China but to continue her resistance.

While Japan was showing signs of internal disturbance, China had shown none of weakening, and there was "no possibility of surrender."—Reuter.

Leaflets in different colours were dropped yesterday morning into foreign settlements in Shanghai by two Japanese aeroplanes stating that telegrams had secretly been sent to the Chinese Government by Chinese ambassadors in Europe and America replying to the peace proposal and supporting the idea of making peace with Japan. Another type of leaflet had simply Mr. Wang Ching-wei's recent peace proposal printed on them together with Mr. Wang's picture.

The telegrams purporting to have been sent by Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Paris and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, are stated to be dated December 28, 1938. The telegrams contained five points as follow:

1. China must preserve her territorial integrity by all means.
2. Since Manchuria is not Chinese territory but it is the life-line of Japan it is better to recognize Manchoukuo as China is not even yet able to reconstruct her interior.
3. The protracted warfare has caused much trouble to the people of the two countries while Soviet Russia is watching for a chance to act. All intelligent people realize that China is not suitable for communism and Japan is afraid of it like a "snake." In order to avoid extermination it is better for China to tolerate for the time being by making peace.
4. Foreign settlements in China are sources of all sins and even wise foreigners would like to see them abolished. Now that Japan has proposed to abolish them, China should accept the proposal but the consular jurisdiction must also go at the same time. As to the question of allowing the Japanese to domicile in China, a remedy can be obtained by working out legal and political measures.
5. Since it is internationally recognized the name of the National Government of China must be maintained by all means.

Paris Denies Reports

Paris, Jan. 5.

"Contrary to rumours from Shanghai, neither the Chinese Ambassador to France nor the Chinese Embassy in Paris had sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek or to the Chinese Government approving the idea of accepting the Japanese peace proposals outlined on December 22," a Chinese Embassy communiqué announced today.

"The Embassy takes this opportunity to warn the public against such attempts at propaganda aiming at undermining China's determination to resist under General Chiang Kai-shek's leadership until the final victory."—Havas.

German-Polish Relations to Be Reviewed in Berchtesgaden

Col. Joseph Beck to Visit Herr Hitler; Warsaw Stand in Franco-Italian Conflict to Be Sounded

Berlin, Jan. 5.

Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, is arriving in Munich this morning and will most likely confer at once with the German Fuehrer, Herr Adolf Hitler. Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, and the Polish Ambassador, M. Joseph Lipski, left for Munich yesterday.

Well-informed quarters here predicted that Col. Beck would probably complain of the support given in the German press to Ukrainian claims upon Poland. Herr Hitler, on the other hand, was expected to inquire as to what would be Warsaw's attitude in the event of a Franco-Italian conflict.

Observers asserted that Poland would claim participation in any colonial distribution scheme that might arise from such a Franco-Italian dispute.

Purely Polish-German problems such as those of the expulsion of Polish Jews from Germany, will not be raised today, the same observers added, as today's conversations will be devoted more to general question.

Polish-German tension, which arose following the creation of an independent Carpathic Ukraine within the Czech Federal State, has eased by now as German policies appear to be directed south-eastwards towards Hungary and Rumania, informed quarters noted last night on the eve of the Hitler-Beck parleys.

Danzig "Autobahn" Project

The Danzig question will also be discussed during the conversations, it is understood. Chief issues to be raised by the Reich will be a demand for Poland's consent to the construction of a major motor road or autobahn through Pomerania. Although no mention of such a project is made in the press, it seems that Poland will not oppose such a highway but may object to the road being considered under German sovereignty.

Danzig itself is making no secret of the project and the Nazi newspaper in that town has already published a map tracing the road completely up to the Polish frontiers of East and West Prussia.

Also to be examined will be the question of Germany annexing Danzig, the fate of Germans living in the Cieszyn region of Silesia, and the Ukrainian problem.

On the whole, Col. Beck will attempt to obtain from the Fuehrer certain specifications as to the real intentions of the German Government and he may even ask for some assurances. On this point will depend the future state of relations between Germany and Poland.—Havas.

King George Makes Gesture to Italy

Nineteen of 600 Da Vinci Pictures for Milan

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Rome, Jan. 5.

King George is sending a representative selection of Leonardo da Vinci's from the Royal Collection at Windsor to the Leonardo Exhibition at Milan this Spring.

The King is lending nineteen pictures to the Exhibition, out of 600 or more in the Royal Collection, which constitutes one of the world's largest and most valuable collection of Leonardo da Vinci's works.

The gesture is quite exceptional, as sending these pictures abroad is a departure from usual custom.—Reuter.

All Burma Put Under State of Emergency

Rangoon, Jan. 5.

A state of emergency, not only in Rangoon, but throughout Burma, is indicated by an Ordinance, issued yesterday by the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane. The Ordinance empowers police officers to commandeer public vehicles for the urgent movement of the police and military.—Reuter.

New Party Forms In London

Strong Stand Against Foreign Threat Urged; Mr. Sandys, Chairman

London, Jan. 4.

A new political group was formed at Caxton Hall here last night.

Many political and parliamentary personalities attended the meeting, including Mr. Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Conservative M.P. for Norwood, Lambeth, was in the chair.

The party's inaugural declaration chiefly emphasized that the weakness of Great Britain's foreign policy and defence preparations were placing the country in grave and immediate danger. It was therefore necessary to alter that policy.

"We believe that peace cannot be preserved by surrender to force or threat of force, but only by the creation of a solid front of peace-loving nations pledged to resist aggression," the declaration added and then declared that Great Britain should take the initiative in this direction.

"We believe that if we are to be asked to render a service and make sacrifices in defence of democracy, it must be a real democracy in which abuses are remedied, opportunity is equal, and social justice assured," it continued. "We believe that in critical times all political parties have a duty to co-operate in the defence of our country and of freedom and that the emergency requires the formation of a truly national Government which will command the confidence of a united people."

After a short debate, Mr. Sandys was elected Chairman of the Party and the Duchess of Atholl was appointed Treasurer.—Havas.

Release of Al Capone Foreseen

Large Sum Paid Towards Fine, Court Costs

Chicago, Jan. 5.

A way for the release of Al Capone from prison, scheduled to take place on January 19, has been cleared by the payment of over $37,000 towards the $50,000 fine and court costs outstanding against the former gang chieftain. The advocate who made the payment in the District Court did not indicate when the remaining sum would be paid.

Al Capone's release from the Alcatraz Island Penitentiary takes account of time off for good behaviour. He still has an additional one-year term to serve in the Chicago County Gaol, but he will probably be taken to another Federal Institution for treatment.—Reuter.

British Ship Again Bombed

London, Jan. 4.

The "Exchange Telegraph's" correspondent at Barcelona said today that five Nationalist planes rained bombs on the port and damaged the British steamer Stanwell, which had been involved in several bombings last year.—United Press.

Earthquake in Manila

Manila, Jan. 5.

Manila was slightly shaken by a one-minute earthquake this morning. Although the 'quake could be felt distinctly, no damage appeared to have been done.—United Press.

New Hiranuma Cabinet for Japan Invested in Office

Prince Konoye Included; Army's Conditions Accepted; Stronger China Policy Expected

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

JAPAN'S 36th Cabinet since the establishment of constitutional government in this country came into being here today as thirteen ministers, headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former President of the Privy Council, were invested in their respective offices by Emperor Hirohito in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace.

Prince Ayamaro Konoye, who tendered his resignation as Premier yesterday, was included in the new government as a Minister without portfolio. This was the first time that such a post was gazetted in Japan. Prince Konoye will also succeed Hiranuma as president of the Privy Council. Fifteen hours after he was commanded by the Emperor to form a Cabinet, the 73-year-old bachelor statesman, whose hobby is archery, completed the selection of his ministers.

The investiture ceremony was held at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, with Mr. Kurahei Yuasa, Lord Privy Seal, in attendance when Baron Hiranuma was solemnly appointed Prime Minister by His Majesty.

"Japan will concentrate her total national power on the attainment of the objectives of the sacred campaign in China in accordance with the policies already established," declared the new Premier in his first statement issued after the initial meeting of his new Cabinet.

Five Ministers in the outgoing Konoye Cabinet retained their posts in the new government, while one Minister changed portfolios. Two vice-ministers in the outgoing government were promoted to minister in their respective departments. Out of the fourteen regular Cabinet posts, two are being held concurrently with others. Japan's two leading political parties are also represented on the government.

New Cabinet Members

Members of the new Cabinet are as follows:—

Premier:—Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.
Foreign Minister:—Mr. Hachiro Arita.
Home Minister:—Marquis Koichi Kido.
Finance:—Mr. Sotaro Ishiwatari.
War:—Lt.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki.
Navy:—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.
Justice:—Mr. Suehiko Shiono.
Education:—Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, rtd.
Agriculture, Forestry:—Mr. Yukio Sakurauchi.
Railways:—Mr. Yonezo Maeda.
Overseas Affairs:—Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta (serving concurrently).
Public Welfare:—Mr. Tadahisa Hirose.
Commerce and Industry:—Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta.
Communications:—Mr. Suehiko Shiono (serving concurrently).
Minister without Portfolio:—Prince Ayamaro Konoye.

Secondary Cabinet posts were distributed as follows:—

Secretary General:—Mr. Harumichi Tanabe.
Director, Cabinet Bureau of Legislation:—Mr. Teizo Kurozaki.
President, National Planning Board:—Mr. Kazuo Aoki.

Joint Direction Expected

The inclusion of Prince Konoye in the Cabinet was regarded by political observers as a major contribution towards making the new government one of the strongest in recent years. Its policies, it was generally agreed, would be guided by both Baron Hiranuma and Prince Konoye.

Mr. Maeda, Minister of Railways, is a member of the Governing Board of the Seiyukai, a leading political party, while Mr. Sakurauchi, who is a prominent member of the Minseito, has been selected as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Chuji Machida, president of the party, declined the agriculture portfolio after once accepting it. "Internal politics" within the party were blamed for Mr. Machida's sudden "walk-out" from the new Government.

Marques Kido, former Minister of Public Welfare, replaced Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu as Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Sotaro Ishiwatari, Vice-Minister of Finance in the Konoye Government, became the Minister of the department in which he served.

Mr. Tadahisa Hirose, former Vice-Minister of Public Welfare, was also promoted to Minister in the same department. This decision was made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 1½ hours before the investiture of the Cabinet, after it had been decided that Marquis Kido would hold the welfare portfolio concurrently.

Mr. Kurozaki, who is a member of the House of Peers, was appointed director of the Cabinet's Legislation Bureau.

Army Makes Seven "Wishes"

"Complete adherence" by the new Government to the terms of the statement made on December 22 by Prince Konoye, outgoing Premier, outlining Japan's policy in China was demanded of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the new Prime Minister, by the Army today. Calling on Baron Hiranuma at 9.20 o'clock this morning, Lt.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, who will retain the War portfolio, presented the aged statesman with a seven-point list of "wishes" which the Army wants to see realized.

An emergency meeting of Army heads was called by Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki at his official residence at 8 o'clock this morning. Present were, in addition to War Minister, Lt.-Gen. Masataka Yamawaki, vice-minister, Lt.-Gen. Toshizo Nishio, Inspector-General of Military Education, and others.

The list, adopted at this meeting, asks for:

1. Realization of the aims of the China campaign, in keeping with the decisions of the recent Imperial Council, coupled with a complete adherence to

(Continued on page 6)

London Japanese Regret Change

Baron Hiranuma Not Popular; Extremist Nationalist Views

London, Jan. 5.

Evening papers here feature the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, under such headings as: "Fascism Defeats Japanese Premier," but as yet no editorial comment has been published.

Japanese circles in London much regret Prince Konoye's resignation, declaring that, on the whole, he held the balance fairly, and resisted the worst demands of the extreme militarists, especially after the fall of Hankow and Canton. Disappointment is complete at the failure of his peace offer to China, to which he is believed to have pinned great hopes, and which, it is considered, was probably the last straw inducing the Japanese Premier to resign.

Baron Hiranuma, the new Prime Minister, is described here as ultra-Nationalist, and of the extremist type. He is said to be unpopular in Japan.

The disappearance of Mr. Seihin Ikeda, the former Minister of Finance, is much regretted, as he is generally regarded as a most able man for this post. Anxiety is felt among Japanese circles in London as to who will succeed him.

Parties to Fight Fascism

It is predicted here that the two great Japanese political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, will fight violently, as they did in the Autumn and Spring of 1936 and 1937, against the Army's plans for the formation of a new Party on Fascist lines, which, in effect, would reduce the Diet to a "rubber stamp assembly." It is thought that these two parties will have the support of the Japanese people in this fight.

Close observers do not expect that the ministry will last long.

Chinese circles in London, interviewed by Reuter, state that it "makes no difference to us who is in power in Tokyo—we will fight on just the same.

"It is possible, however," they add, "that a more extreme Japanese Government is better for us, because it will hasten the chances of a popular revolt in Japan."—Reuter.

Germany Much Interested

Berlin, Jan. 5.

The resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, and the impending formation of a new Cabinet, are being watched with uncommon interest in Germany, where the opinion is expressed that the change will give additional strength to Japan's foreign policy. Official circles are withholding comment on the change, until the new Cabinet has been completed.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" writes: "The resignation of Prince Konoye appears to furnish the key to the announcement, made in the Japanese Press at the end of last year, that "1939 would be a year of uniform foreign policy, and co-ordination between Army, economic and foreign policies." A review of the history of Prince Konoye's Cabinet, the journal declares, shows that the first demand for uniform foreign policy remained unfulfilled.—Reuter.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi's Views

London, Jan. 5.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, said today that the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet in Tokyo was "not likely to be wholly to the good of China, since it would much more likely increase the ascendancy of militarism in Japan."

The Ambassador added, however, that the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet "shows Japan's difficulties have been multiplied, and for China it means there are no signs of surrender."

Mr. Quo pointed out that Japan's recent peace overtures to China had been rejected "for the very obvious reason that China will never consent to become the vassal of Japan. I think the New Year will see a turn in the tide of aggression against the Chinese people," Mr. Quo predicted.—United Press.

Washington Reaction

Washington, Jan. 4.

The designation of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, representing Fascist tendencies in Japan, as the new Premier in Tokyo was looked upon here as "indispensable to the continuance of the China war and to new territorial conquests."

Authoritative quarters added that economic sanctions against Japan would be more effective now than ever before. They stressed that Japan's discriminatory attitude against American interests in China has served to suspend practically all American trade with China since the Japanese have cut communications between Hongkong and Canton and the interior.—Havas.

Chungking Press Comments

Chungking, Jan. 5.

The Chinese press today featured under banner headlines the selection of Baron Hiranuma as Japan's new Premier. The newspapers also published a lengthy biographical sketch of Baron Hiranuma, in which he was described as "the father of the Japanese Fascism."

Under the heading "In Memoriam," the influential Chinese daily, "Ta Kung Pao," mourns the demise of the Konoye Cabinet as "the passing of liberalism in Japan."

Chinese officials here express the view that Baron Hiranuma's Government "may possibly adopt an inflation policy."—Reuter.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:
Sterling 8 3/32d. U.S.$ 16 1/32c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Jan. 5.

Silver prices in London today registered a sharp decline, with spot moving 7/16d. lower and forward 3/4d. lower compared with yesterday's levels.

	Jan. 4	Jan. 5
London spot	20 1/16d.	20 5/8d.
,, forward	20 7/16d.	19 11/16d.
,, gold	150/5d.	150/1d.

London/New York:

One pound U.S.	$4.6287	$4.6418
One U.S. dollar	51.850d.	51.704d.

—Reuter.

U.S. Neutrality Laws May Be Radically Revised

Senator Pittman Endorses President's Foreign Policy; Berlin, Rome Resent Veiled Attacks

Washington, Jan. 5.

COMMENTING on President's speech yesterday, Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that he was absolutely in accord with the foreign policy enunciated by the President. Senator Pittman stated that he believed in the Government and predicted that Congress would empower the Administration to pursue a stiffer policy towards dictators.

Expressing the opinion that it was America's duty to help democracies maintain their rights against "these conquering dictators" with every possible means, except arms, Senator Pittman said that it was not possible to accomplish this purpose under the Neutrality Act. He was confident, said the Senator, that Congress would revise it.

He concluded by saying that it was necessary to apply moral, financial and commercial sanctions against treaty violators.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, asserted that the President was "spreading war scares, in order to cover deficiencies at home."

It is generally conceded that President Roosevelt was very skillful in placing the responsibility for unemployment on shoulders of Congressmen and hinting that if they cut expenses at the cost of human suffering, they will have to answer to an electorate still devoted to liberalism.—Reuter.

Big Spending Criticized

New York, Jan. 4.

The American press today generally strongly supported President Roosevelt's declarations on the international situation and the national defence policies, but criticized his proposed continuation of the programme of domestic spending.

The "New York Herald Tribune," referring to the President's declaration: "Never has there been such far-flung internal preparedness," commented: "Alas, the only thing far-flung under the 'New Deal' is the ratepayers money."

Good support was given the President by the "New York Times," which said the President went a long way to disarm fears of big business.

The "Los Angeles Times" said the speech showed a "neo-Roosevelt whose chastened attitude seems to reflect lessons from the purge that failed."

"One uniform characteristic of the dictatorships which President Roosevelt condemns is the very extension of Government activities he advocates," the "Washington Post" said.—United Press.

London Keenly Interested

London, Jan. 5.

Special editions of the evening papers produced yesterday bore evidence of the intense interest taken in President Roosevelt's speech in London.

Official comment is not forthcoming yet, but many political commentators expressed the view that the speech might be expected to have a heartening effect on all the peoples of European democracies. The "Star" calls the speech "remarkably frank."—Reuter.

French Press Pleased

Paris, Jan. 5.

Great satisfaction at President Roosevelt's speech is reflected today in the press, which discusses the "de facto" rupture of German and American relations. A typical comment published in "Le Populaire," states: "New hope and new encouragement comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic."

The feeling that President Roosevelt's speech will influence Mr. Neville Chamberlain's attitude during the forthcoming conversations in Rome, appears uppermost in the minds of commentators.

In "L'Oeuvre, Mme. Genevieve Tabouis says that the declaration will have a decisive influence on the orientation policy of dictators themselves.—Reuter.

Reference to Reich Resented

Berlin, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt's speech is regarded in political circles here as being more carefully worded than others of his recent speeches. It is hoped that this will have a good effect on future public statements by the President's collaborators.

Strong exception is, however, taken to the President's comments on conditions in Germany. One political commentator, interviewed by Reuter, declared: "They reveal considerable lack of knowledge."

He added that the President's references to the threat to democracy, religion and international good faith "cannot refer to Germany; we live in peace with Great Britain and France, and we do not wait to attack our sister nation of the United States. This is all phantasy. It is out of the question that we should disturb the peace of the democracies. We do not want to wipe out any ideological doctrine, except that of Bolshevism, nor do we threaten religion. The Jewish problem," he added, "is not a religious question."—Reuter.

"Unpleasant but Reasonable"

Berlin, Jan. 4.

An official German Government spokesman told the United Press today that "President Roosevelt might have made a lot more unpleasant speech. In fact, when American conditions are taken into consideration it might be called reasonable." He indicated that the Reich was not to be expected to comment further on the speech or go beyond possible comment by the "Diplomatic and Political Correspondence" which was expected to criticize the President's message along the same lines as adopted by the other newspapers.—United Press.

Italian Attack Expected

Rome, Jan. 5.

Foreigners and Italians who were able to pick up the broadcast of President Roosevelt's message to Congress from the United States today expected the speech to get far more abuse than praise from the Italian press when the press receives its official instructions regarding editorial comment.

One Italian official predicted the Italian press would caustically ask who is threatening the United States and insinuate that the President is trying to justify the Administration's rearmament programme, designed for "hidden imperialistic reasons," by making the American public believe their homes are endangered.—United Press.

New Power Companies For North China

New Concern to Supply Tientsin, Peiping Area

The Tientsin Power Company and the East Hopei Power Company will soon be merged into a North China Power Company to supply electricity to the Peiping and Tientsin area, according to a Chinese report yesterday.

Capitalized at Y4,000,000, the Tientsin Power Company was organized by the Hsing Chung Kungssu and the former Tientsin City Government to supply power to the Japanese Concession and the Chinese areas of Tientsin.

The East Hopei Power Company has a capital of Y3,000,000 subscribed by the Hsing Chung Kungssu and the former East Hopei Autonomous Government. The scope of the company's business activities extends to 22 hsien of East Hopei. It controls the power stations of Tunghsien, Changli, Tangshan, Lutang and Shanhaikwan.

Tinghai Piracy Tale Discounted

It was reliably learnt from Chinese sources last night that there were no pirates invading Tinghai, one of the Chusan group off the east Chekiang coast, as was previously reported, but that there was some fighting between a new group of armed guerillas, coming to the island without making arrangements beforehand, and local militiamen and police. Navigation at Tinghai has been resumed.

The Chinese commander in Tinghai has wired to Shanghai stating that the fighting was due to a "misunderstanding" and that everything on the island had returned to normal. He did not mention the exact cause of the misunderstanding, but it was asserted that there were no pirates.

Chinese Banks Said to Be In Good Shape

All local Chinese and foreign banks reopened for business yesterday after the New Year holidays and all big commercial houses followed the lead. No bank closures were reported and it was stated by Chinese banking circles that most Chinese banks in the city had realized a profit during the past year, despite the unsettled situation. Encouraged by this fact, a group of them have decided to give credits to manufacturers and merchants. These Chinese commercial banks will organize a consortium for this purpose, with $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 as their capital.

Armed Robbers Busy in Villages

Shanghai is not the only city where armed robberies are being perpetrated according to Oong Ming-ts, a farmer who arrived in Shanghai at 7 o'clock yesterday evening on a friend's sampan, after he had been injured by a shot fired from the pistol of a desperado who had entered the house next to his at Zang Zoh near Zangyangsha early yesterday afternoon. The man landed at Pontoon No. 4 and was taken to the Lester Hospital for Chinese, by an emergency ambulance. The bullet struck his leg and his injury is understood not to be of a serious nature.

Armed Robbers Steal Motor-Truck

Armed robbers started in on a new branch to their criminal activities when at 6.10 o'clock yesterday evening, four men, two of them armed with pistols, held up a "Reo" motor-truck on Wenchow Road and ordered the chauffeur to drive them to Hart Road. When they arrived there, they forced the driver off and decamped with the truck. Officers from Sinza police station are investigating the case, but up to a late hour last night the truck could not be located. The licence number of the truck was 23018.

Provisional Production Assessment

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd. announce that the Provisional Assessment of Standard Production for 1939 have been assessed as follows:—

	lb.
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd.:—	
Sitiawan Estate	414,800
Alexandra & Sungei Nibong Estate	540,100
*Lumut Estate	346,500
†S'hai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	939,240
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	695,400
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	1,321,355

*(Appealing against cut in assessment)
†(Appealing for increase).

A RESURGENCE of Japanese smuggling activities in a number of southern Fukien coastal ports is evident, says a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." A Korean-sponsored firm established at Kulangsu acts as the distributing agent of such goods, which include Japanese-made matches, soap, cigarettes, other daily necessities and red clay, which are sold at competitive prices.

Police Follow Up Shooting Affray

More Arrests Made; But Dredging for Pistols is Futile; Men Handed Over

The six men and three women who were arrested by the Settlement Police at a straw-hut in West Fah Wah Village, after a hectic exchange of bullets on Wednesday afternoon, were handed over to the Settlement Police by the Japanese Gendarmerie at 4.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for 24 hours. The suspects, who are among thirteen connected desperadoes now in custody, were not permitted to pass into the hands of their captors on Wednesday afternoon but were instead taken to the Japanese Gendarmerie (or Military Police) station at 94 Jessfield Road.

Dredging On Pistols

Yesterday the Settlement Police continued dredging for one or two pistols which had been tossed into the Fah Wah Creek at the point where the arrests were made on Wednesday—about 200 yards west of Columbia Road. One pistol was recovered there a few hours after the encounter between the bandits and the Police, but that weapon was retained by the Japanese gendarmes and had not been handed over at a late hour yesterday. It was an S.M.P. automatic pistol which had been seized by armed bandits in the course of an attack on the Police.

It was understood that the other pistols had not been located, where they had sunk into the creek mud, by nightfall yesterday.

The six men and three women who had spent Wednesday night at the Japanese Gendarmerie office were handed to the Settlement Police at 4.20 p.m. yesterday and taken to Headquarters, Foochow Road, immediately. They were being questioned there up to a late hour last night. Altogether thirteen men and women are in custody, including an alleged bandit who was seriously wounded in the head and chest when several suspects had a brush with an S.M.P. search party off Tunsin Road on Monday night. In the "baker's dozen" are Chinese who are natives of three regions: Kompo (Chiangpei), Shaoshing and Shanghai.

Although police officials had not finished questioning the suspects at a late hour last night, preliminary investigations revealed that those at present in custody were concerned with the hold-up last week of 12 foreigners along Columbia Road who, as will be recalled, were made to hand over money and jewellery that they had on their persons at the time.

It was also definitely established that at least a number of the arrested men had taken part in the hold-up of two Chinese constables on Brenan Road a few weeks ago, when the C.P.C.s were relieved of their pistols, one of which was found in the creek near the scene of the shooting on Wednesday afternoon.

Two Arrested in Village

Two Chinese gang suspects were arrested yesterday afternoon at Zau Ka Doo village near Jessfield by a large party of Settlement Police composed of detectives from the Chengtu Road Station and members of the Reserve Unit. A hand-grenade was seized at the straw hut where the men were found.

Detectives from Chengtu Road Station under Detective-Inspector T. Hill, also arrested seven men belonging to the same gang, in a house at Robison Road.

The raid was conducted between 3 and 4 o'clock. The prisoners were retained by the Japanese. It is believed the men have been involved in a number of major armed crimes in the Western area and it is considered possible that they are in some way connected with the desperadoes arrested on Wednesday in West Fah Wah village, off Columbia Road.

Rice Shop Is Robbed

A gang of three men, with two pistols, entered a rice shop at 640 Ferry Road at 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning, threatened the staff with the pistols and then stole $60 in notes. The intruders escaped and no shots were fired. Detectives of the Gordon Road Station are investigating the case.

Garrison for Penang Announced

Singapore, Jan. 5.

Major-General William G. S. Dobbie, General Officer Commanding Malaya, announced today that a garrison would be established in Penang this year.

Military quarters here indicated that fortification plans announced in 1937 are nearing completion in Penang which is regarded the backdoor approach to the Singapore base, the most powerful military, naval and air stronghold in the world.—United Press.

R.A.S. Hears Interesting Talk on Shanghai Fish

Professor Yuanting T. Chu was the speaker at yesterday's meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society which took place at the Society's premises at 20 Museum Road at 5.30 p.m. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was open to the public and the attendance was very good.

British Trunk Railways Show Traffic Loss

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 5.

British trunk railways showed a traffic decrease valued at over £7,000,000 during 1938.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Recruiting Record Achieved

London, Jan. 5.

Since June, when the Secretary for Air, Sir Kingsley Wood, announced that 1,700 pilots would be recruited, owing to expansion of the Royal Air Force fleet, 1,300 candidates have been accepted. Only 400 vacancies have therefore to be filled in the next three months. These 400 recruits will complete a recruiting record for any year in the history of the Royal Air Force.—Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. People Will Never Renounce Liberties

(Continued from page 5)

government. "In this way democracy can and must survive in the United States," he declared.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, however, that dictatorships may command the full strength of a regimented nation while a democratic nation's strength can be mustered only when its people have been educated by modern standards "to know what is going on, and where they are going to have the conviction that what they are receiving is as large a share of the material successes of human dignity as they have a right to receive."

"Land Grabbers" Denounced

Storms abroad, Mr. Roosevelt said, challenge the three indispensable institutions of America, religion, democracy and international good faith.

He said democracies cannot remain indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere and bluntly pointed to "land grabbing" nations which he condemned as "bandits" in his Chicago "quarantine speech."

"At the very least," Mr. Roosevelt said, "we should avoid any action or lack of action which would encourage and assist in building up an aggressor nation. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—they even may actually give an aggressor aid which is denied to the victim of aggression."

No Cut in State Expenditure

Mr. Roosevelt was firm in defending the Administration's Federal expenditures and warned against sudden curtailment. He predicted the national income would be $80,000,000,000 "within a short time" if present policies were continued.

The President said that if Congress yielded to demands that government spending must be reduced immediately, "Congress will have to bear the responsibility for future events."

Returning to international affairs, the President said "significant events abroad have made it increasingly clear that dangers to the American people from within are less to be feared than dangers from without."

This statement was believed aimed at undue emphasis in some quarters on the threats of internal "radicalism."

The President stressed the identity between Fascist dictatorships and disregard for international treaties.

"We have learned," the President said, "that it is the God-fearing democracies of the world which observe the sanctity of treaties and good faith in their dealings with other nations. And we have learned that these democracies cannot be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. They cannot forever let pass without effective protest the acts of aggression against sister nations—acts which automatically undermine us all."—United Press.

Lord Baldwin's Fund Reaches £305,000

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 5.

Lord Baldwin's fund for refugees now totals £305,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Rebels Bomb Rescuers Retrieving Dead

Second Nationalist Raid After Refugee Train Attacked

Barcelona, Jan. 5.

At least forty persons are reported to have been killed, and a further thirty injured, in two air raids on Tarragona yesterday. Twelve Nationalist planes carried out the first raid, bombing and wrecking two passenger trains, crowded with refugees. Then, while rescuers were recovering the bodies, a second fleet of bombers arrived, and dropped bombs for two hours.—Reuter.

Nationalists Long Way Off

Burgos, Jan. 5.

The Nationalist vanguard has reached Borjas Blancas, but is still reported to be nearly 68 miles from Barcelona, after a desperate offensive lasting for a fortnight.—Reuter.

Arab King Writes to President Roosevelt

Biased View of Palestine Problem Alleged

Cairo, Jan. 5.

King Ibn-Saud, of Saudi-Arabia, yesterday dispatched a letter to President Roosevelt contending that America was considering the Palestine problem in a one-sided manner, owing to Jewish influence, but expressing confidence in the American spirit.

He declares that the Arabs occupied Palestine at every period of history, except for a comparatively short Jewish-Roman occupation.—Reuter.

British Policeman in Palestine on Trial

German Gives Evidence At Jerusalem Hearing

Jerusalem, Jan. 5.

Karl Streiker, one of eight Germans from Jaffa to give evidence at the trial of a British constable, was called yesterday when the hearing was resumed. Streiker, who is a Christian, testified that he saw a policeman in a blue uniform shoot a prisoner who was lying on the ground.

The Government offices at Beersheba were set on fire last night. The fire was extinguished by a party from the Highland Light Infantry, after considerable damage had been done.—Reuter.

Fighting Round Pearl River Delta

Japanese Use Artillery To Repulse Attacks

Canton, Jan. 5.

Gunfire resounded across the marshy lands of the Pearl River Delta south-east of Canton today as combined Japanese army and navy forces continued their mopping-up operations against 3,000 Chinese irregulars in that area.

According to a communiqué issued by the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China the joint operations were launched at daybreak yesterday.—Domei

Aaland Islands Status To Be Discussed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Helsinsky, Jan. 5.

Professor Cajander, the Prime Minister, and M. Erkko, the Foreign Minister, headed the Finnish delegation which left for Stockholm yesterday to take part in the negotiations with Sweden in connection with the Aaland Islands. The negotiations will start today, and last until next Saturday.—Reuter.

New Hiranuma Cabinet For Japan Invested In Office

(Continued from page 5)

the terms of the December 22 statement outlining Japan's policy for the settlement of its relations with China.

2. Extension and replenishment of armaments in view of the critical situation in East Asia.
3. Strengthening of the ties uniting Japan to Italy and Germany.
4. Strengthening of the national mobilization programme, with an increase in the powers of the National Planning Board.
5. Energetic expansion of the nation's productive capacity.
6. Heightening of national morale.
7. Promotion of trade.

Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki remained closeted with Baron Hiranuma for 40 minutes.

Japanese business circles today welcomed the appointment of Mr. Sotaro Ishiwatai, former Vice-Minister of Finance, to the post of Minister in the same department, as it was believed to preclude any violent changes in the Government's financial and economic policies. The new Minister, it was generally agreed among business men and financiers, would continue measures adopted by his two predecessors, Mr. Okinori Kaya and Mr. Seihin Ikeda.

A veteran careerist in the Finance Ministry, Mr. Ishiwatari is regarded to be free from any political affiliations. His long experience as vice-Minister in dealing with Japan's finances under "war conditions" will serve him in good stead in coping with future fiscal and economic problems, it was felt.

Mr. Ryuta Ono, director of the Financial Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, was regarded as the most likely successor to Mr. Ishiwatari as vice-Minister.

Stronger China Policy

It was generally predicted by the the press and this belief was shared by many observers in sources close to the government, that a stronger policy regarding the China hostilities will be a keynote of the new Cabinet programme. Leading metropolitan newspapers expressed the belief that Japan's fundamental policies concerning China and the military campaign will not be changed by the governmental reorganization.

The influential daily, "Asahi," linked the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet with policies dealing with a new political party movement and "national reorganization."—Domei.

MR. WU TING-CHANG, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, arrived in Chungking on January 3 under orders from the Central Government, says the "Wen Hwei Pao." The Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government, General Wang Tsan-hsu, is also expected in Chungking. It is believed he will arrive from Chengtu today.

U.S. Friends of China Want Aid for Spain

Lifting of Embargo on Arms Recommended

New York, Jan. 4.

The Society of American Friends of the Chinese People gave its support today to the national conference which advocates raising the U.S. embargo on arms destined for Republican Spain.

The national conference is to begin in Washington on January 9 under the auspices of the "Medical Bureau for Spanish Democracy."

The Society made known its decision in a letter addressed by its Vice-President, Julius Loeb, to the Medical Bureau. This letter remarked upon the "similarity of Japan's invasion of China and the rebellion of the Franquists," and added, "The Chinese people have been inspired by the efforts of the Spanish people in their fight for the defence of world democracy."—Havas.

Paris Cinemas "Strike" Against New Taxes

Paris, Jan. 4.

In protest against extra taxes, Paris cinemas went "on strike" today and as a result the capital was plunged into semi-obscurity when the brilliant light of the advertisements and fronts of 300 cinemas was conspicuously absent along the main streets of the city. Thousands of Parisians had to stay home tonight instead of seeking the solace of "celluloid romance." It is hoped, however, that some sort of arrangement will be reached very shortly, because otherwise a cinema strike throughout France is in the offing.—Havas.

Divorcee Pulled Out Of Whangpoo

At 9.30 o'clock yesterday evening, a Chinese woman by the name of Wang Ah-sz, aged 30, was pulled out of the Whangpoo near Pontoon No. 6. At the Central police station she said that she had decided to end her life after her husband had obtained a divorce from her.

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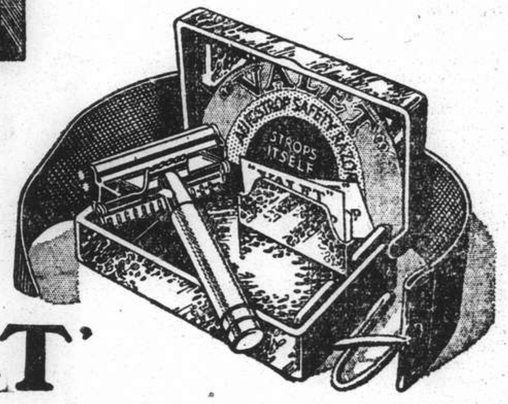

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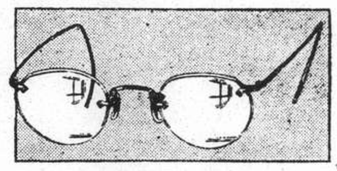

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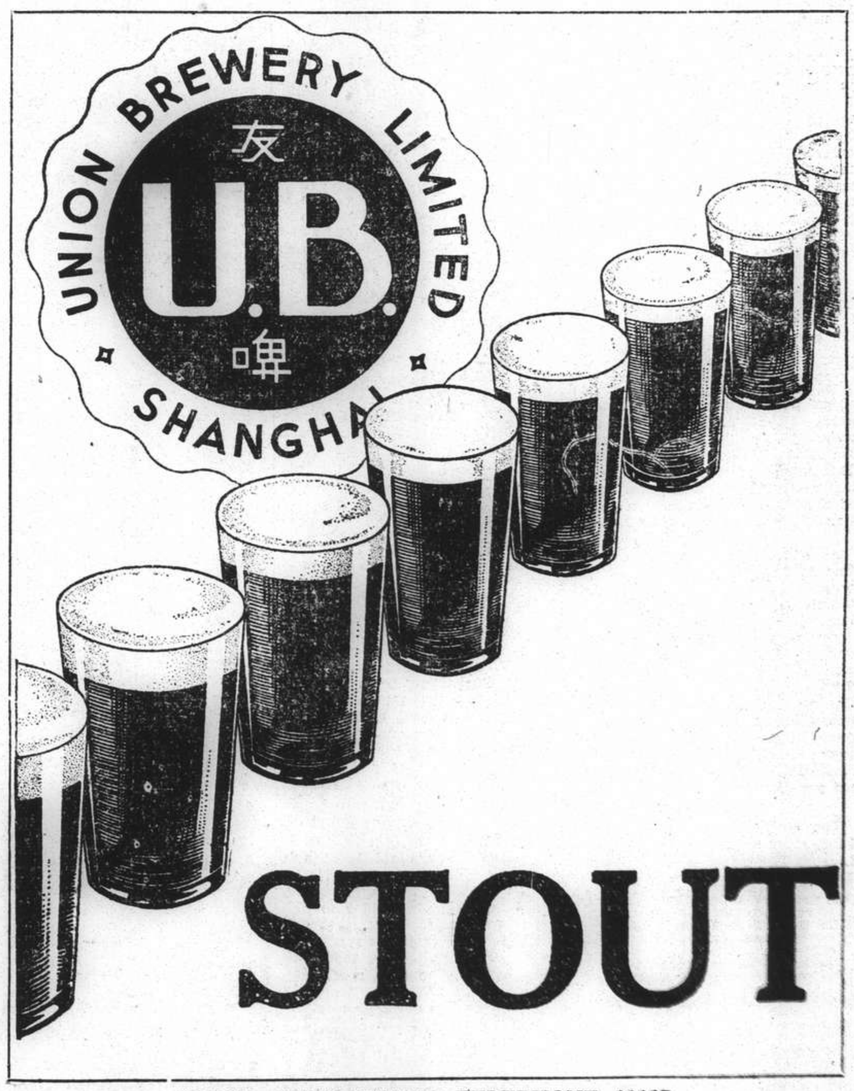

ORDER DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE 30087

FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. G. Sapojnikoff, "Sapajou," the well-known cartoonist of the "North-China Daily News," is confined to his bed with a mild attack of influenza.

IT was stated at Sandringham yesterday that the Queen and Princess Elizabeth continue to make excellent progress.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council has been notified by Mr. P. H. Aamberg of his appointment as Honorary Consul for Estonia in Shanghai.

THE daily report of refugee work for January 4 follows:—No. of Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 71; No. of refugees therein 52,843.

THE Ministry of Finance has instructed the four Chinese Government banks to recall and accept all battered or torn banknotes in circulation in the market, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

THE sum of $10,000 was remitted recently by General Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, to the refugee relief funds in Kweilin, Kwangsi province, says a report to the "Wen Hwei Pao."

GAMBLING has been prohibited in Kwangsi province since January 1, as a result of an order issued by the Provincial Government and the 5th Route Army Headquarters, says a report to the "Wen Hwei Pao."

AMONG the passengers who left yesterday in the mv. Jean Laborde were—Colonel and Miss Delsuc; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sarly and two children; Messrs. T. W. Gubb and G. Findlay Andrew.

THE first meeting of the newly formed Sikang Provincial Government, due to be held on January 3, has been postponed owing to the indisposition of General Liu Wen-hui, the provincial chairman, says the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao."

THE Shanghai Refugee Relief Association has received the sum of $100,000 from Chinese Government, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." The money is the Government grant for the month of November, 1938, for local refugee relief.

THE famous pianist, Leonid Kreutzer, is giving the first of his two recitals at the Lyceum Theatre tonight at 9.15 p.m. This recital and one on Monday next will be the only opportunities of hearing this distinguished artist.

A FANCY dress ball will be held tomorrow night in the Gaiety, observing Russian New Year Day, at which prizes will be given for the best ladies' costumes. A special dinner will be served, with entertainment by Tarskaia, Chervonaya and the Erinoff Sisters.

A COPY of the Christmas number of "The Totem," the official organ of the British Scouts, in Shanghai, has been received. This little magazine contains much of interest to Scouts and Guides, and those interested who have not received this number, are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Boy Scout Association, 2 French Bund, when their request will receive attention.

UNDER the suspices of the local "Society of Friends of the China Institute (Cinica) and the "East Asiatic Society" Prof. Dr. E. Rousselle, the scientific President of the China Institute in Frankfort on Main, will hold a lecture today at 6 p.m. at the new Hall of the German Community, 1. Great Western Road. The subject is: "Philosophy of Lau-Tze." Professor Rousselle will lecture in the German language.

MR. Yoshiaki Miura, newly-arrived Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, was honoured at a welcome meeting held at 6.30 p.m. yesterday at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. The meeting was under the joint auspices of Mr. Masusaburo Amano, President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation; Mr. Etsuo Goto, Senior Japanese Consul, and Mr. Yutaro Hanawa, Member of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

POLITICAL mobilization among the people has been started in Kwangsi province by order of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, says a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." Every measure tending to arouse the patriotic sentiments of the people, to organize them and to train them for the war of resistance is now being carried out. Progress is also being made in educational publicity work among the people, the report states.

IMPORTED artificial silk, or rayon, has been conspicuous by its absence in the Chinese market ever since the outbreak of the current hostilities, according to local Chinese silk circles, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." Prior to the outbreak of the war, China annually imported about 500,000 cases of rayon, each weighing about 200 lbs., valued in the neighbourhood of $200,000. This heavy influx of rayon imports into the country retarded and harmed the Chinese silk industry, it is stated.

A PROPOSAL has been put forward among local Chinese banks for the organisation of a committee on industrial and commercial credit loans, says a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." The committee, it is proposed, will have a working capital of between $5,000,000 $10,000,000 for the purpose of aiding Chinese industrial and commercial undertakings. Whether or not the four Chinese Government banks will revive their credit loans on a similar basis, the report adds, it has not yet been decided.

THE programme for the twelfth Sunday Symphony Concert in the Lyceum Theatre, on Sunday, January 8, at 5.15 p.m. is as follows:—

Overture "The Silken Ladder" ..Rossini
(First Performance in Shanghai)
'Cello Concerto in D minor with Orchestra acc. .....Lalo
Lento—Allegro maestoso
Intermezzo—Andantino con moto
Introduzione—Andante—Allegro vivace
Soloist: E. Winkler
Swedish Rhapsody "Midsommarvaka" Alfveh
Symphony No. 5 in E minor "From the New World" .....Dvorak
Adagio—Allegro molto
Largo
Scherzo—Molto vivace
Finale—Allegro con fuoco
Deputy-Conductor: Prof Arrigo Foa.

French Premier Inspects Tunisian Maginot Line

Remarkable Demontrations of Loyalty Accorded By Colonial Populace; Fighting Strength Shown

Gabes, S. Tunisia, Jan. 4.

THE Prime Minister of France, M. Edouard Daladier, visited the Tunisian "Maginot Line" of desert fortifications today and saw garrisons stationed along the farthest limits of French territory in the "Land of Thirst." Near the borders of the true desert, he inspected the uninterrupted line of defences erected to protect Tunisia from any attack from the south. He reviewed 20,000 Senegalese camel-mounted riflemen, Zouaves, Spahis, artillerymen and detachments of mechanized troops which passed before him in the small village of Ain Tounine, located in the midst of bare rocks and sand.

The Premier had luncheon in that cheerless spot with Army chiefs, the Resident-General, M. Erik Labonne, and other officials. He then attended a military parade and towards the close of his stay there, spoke with Arab chieftains. To press correspondents he spoke of the "comforting impression of loyalty" he received upon his visit here.

Late in the afternoon, M. Daladier made short trips to garrisons near Ain Tounine and then returned to Gabes at 8.15 p.m. The whole city was illuminated in his honour and the populace was crowded in the streets, cheering him as he rode through to his apartments.

In a broadcast speech made this evening, he expressed his great satisfaction over the "enthusiasm of the people in all the places at which he called." He mentioned particularly the gesture of leaders of the Southern Tribes who spontaneously ordered their armed forces to participate in the Ain Tounine military review and who told him that, "If one day France wants us again, we will come with all our love and our resources."

The Premier, in conclusion, eulogized the Tunisian Army which "gave me an unequalled impression of force and energy."

French President's Message

Earlier in the evening, in answer to the continual cheering of the populace, he appeared on the balcony of his apartments and read out a message sent by the President of France, M. Albert Lebrun.

In this message, the President voiced felicitations upon the unequalled, enthusiastic reception given M. Daladier by the people of Tunisia. "The whole of France finds in these demonstrations a new proof, known before, of the unbreakable will of all her people to remain true to the French motherland," President Lebrun asserted.

After hearing this message, the throng cheered loudly and shouted, "Vive la France! Vive Lebrun! Vive Daladier!"

M. Daladier is leaving tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock en route to Sfax, Eldjem and the Sousse region before proceeding to Bizerte.—Havas.

More Djibouti Reinforcements

Marseilles, Jan. 5.

Further reinforcements for the French garrison in Djibouti will be leaving here tomorrow at noon in the Athos when a new battalion of Senegalese riflemen departs. One battalion of Senegalese soldiers has already been sent to Djibouti since Franco-Italian relations in East Africa deteriorated.—Havas.

France's Reserve Armies

Gabe, Jan. 5.

Special military significance is attached to Tuesday's events, in which M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, participated, as Tunis has considerable strategic importance as a bulwark on the flanks of French North Africa.

South Tunis, a possible route for enemy encirclement, has now been barred by the Mareth Line. France's available forces at Tunis have recently been re-inforced. They have behind them the entire resources of the other North African colonies.

Algeria and Tunis have on a peace footing 68 infantry battalions, eight regiments of Spahis, and 20,000 other troops, variously armed. Morocco has 29 infantry battalions, four regiments of Spahis and 7,500 other units. In the event of war, the population of these colonies would provide the basis for the use of many millions of native, of a fine fighting quality.—Reuter.

Two Chinese Perish In Night Fire

North Shanse Road Blaze Also Injures Ten Others

Two Chinese were burned to death and ten others, including four women, were injured in the course of a major fire which occurred in North Shanse Road during Wednesday night.

The alarm was sounded at 3.50 a.m. yesterday, and Central Fire Station responded. The firemen were on the job for nearly three hours before the flames were extinguished.

Four houses in a lane were practically gutted, and two were slightly damaged. The flames leaped across the thoroughfare and charred the front of yet another house. The structures affected were shops and dwellings, in a highly congested section.

The bodies of two Chinese were found in the ruins as the firemen penetrated.

More Insured Persons In Employment

About 10,000 More Hold Jobs Throughout Britain

London, Jan. 5.

The Ministry of Labour estimates that at December 12, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,263,000. This was 5,000 more than a month before and about 10,000 more than a year before.

At the same date, registered unemployed totalled 1,831,372, comprising 1,474,019 wholly unemployed, 294,708 temporarily laid off, and 62,645 normally in casual employment.

The total was 3,269 more than a month before and 165,965 more than a year before. The total included 1,384,922 men and 45,549 boys, 356,560 women and 44,321 girls.—Wireless through Reuter.

Maj.-Gen. Telfer-Smollett in Japan

Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, Commander of the British forces in Shanghai, photographed in the First Army Hospital in Tokyo where he visited Lieut.-General Masayoshi Ito who is convalescing after an illness.

Painter of Empress Dowager Dead

Miss Katharine Carl Dies Of Scalding in New York Studio Apartment

Miss Katharine Augusta Carl, internationally known American portrait painter who painted the famous portrait of Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, died in Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, on December 8 of a scalding received while bathing at her studio apartment at 170 East 73th Street, according to information received in Shanghai yesterday. She was in her eighties but had declined to reveal her exact age even to her best friends.

In the early part of this century Miss Carl won an international reputation and her name was known in art circles in Washington and New York, London and Paris and in China. One of her best known works was a portrait of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi of China, which hangs in the United States National Museum at Washington.

For the last three years, Miss Carl, who had never married, had been living at the East Seventy-eighth Street apartment. At about noon on Decembtr 8, a maid found her in a bathtub at the apartment burned by running hot water which apparently had given her so great a shock that she was unable to turn it off. A physician in the building gave her first-aid treatment and ordered her sent to the hospital where she died at about 8.30 p.m.

Painted Many Chinese Portraits

Miss Carl was born in Louisiana, the daughter of Francis Augustus and Mary Bredon Carl, and was graduated in 1882 from the State Female College at Memphis, Tenn. She then went to Paris to study art and was a pupil of the famous French painter, Bouguereau, and also studied under Gustave Courtois.

After winning recognition of her work Miss Carl spent several years in China where she was well-known in official circles, and made frequent trips between that country, Europe and the United States. In addition to the portrait of the Empress Dowager, she painted portraits of H. E. Li Yuan Hung, second President of the Republic of China, and H. E. Tseng, former Lord Chamberlain to the Chinese Emperor Hsuan Tung and now the Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo.

In China Miss Carl received the Orders of the Double Dragon and the Flaming Pearl. She was a member of the International Society of Women Painters of London, the International Jury of Fine Arts, the International Jury of Applied Arts of the St. Louis Exposition and the Associee Societe Nationale des Artistes Francais of Paris. She also was a member of the Lyceum Club of London.

Miss Carl was the author of a book, "With the Empress Dowager of China," published with illustrations by the author in 1905.

American Mission Machine-gunned

One Hospital Patient Killed in Sutsien

In a private message, written five or six weeks ago, it was stated that early in November a Japanese aeroplane bombed Sutsien (Northern Kiangsu) and "after dropping the bombs, the plane circled round the American Presbyterian Mission compound outside the city and fired on it with a machine gun. Some dozens of bullets struck the earth or buildings within the compound. One patient in the hospital was killed. No one else was injured though a few hundred persons were then in the compound which contains a refugee camp."

Among the American missionaries who were in Sutsien at the time of its capture on November 22 were the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Junkin, Miss Margaret Wood, Miss Mada McCutcheon and the Rev. H. W. McCutchan. A few bullets struck buildings and a bomb fell in the compound, but no one was injured.

Fourteen shells and bombs, the letter continues, struck the Roman Catholic compound, which is situated in northern part of the city near the battle front, severely damaging the buildings. Although 350 persons were in the compound, no-one was wounded.

Italian Hospital Ship Home from Spain

Rome, Jan. 5.

The Italian hospital ship Aquilea arrived at Naples yesterday with 36 wounded officers, 39 non-commissioned officers and 299 soldiers from Spain. An enthusiastic reception was accorded the ship.—Trans-Ocean.

Sh'ai Had Gorges At One Time

Rotary Meeting Hears Interesting Talk on Structure Foundations

An interesting paper on "The Settlement of Buildings" was read at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club held at the Metropole Hotel at noon yesterday, by Mr. F. Berge.

In acquainting his audience with the foundation problems that face engineers, the speaker said that in the order of a hundred thousand years, the ground where Shanghai now stood, probably consisted of rocks that reached above sea-level and that since then layers of silt gradually raised the level of the ground.

"In those days," Mr. Berge continued, "the Ching Tang River probably passed Shanghai on its way to sea at which time it is possible that Shanghai may have been famous for its gorges. The Yangtze had a different course from today, going straight east from Chingkiang. During the course of millenniums the eastern part of China subsided, the sea overflowing the districts and the Yangtze river on entering the sea deposited thousands of tons of silt each year. Once the sea reached a line from the Hangchow hills to the hills around Chingkiang.

"The Yangtze River today," the speaker went on to say, "carries about 400 million tons of silt to the sea every year. But it has not always been so, for had not man built dykes along the sea and rivers to prevent high water from entering the fields, the silting up of the Yangtze plains would still be going on today."

In commenting on early architecture in China, Mr. Berge pointed out that builders many thousand years ago, realized that foundations were necessary and that bamboo and other poles were stuck into the ground where today piles are being used.

"A satisfactory foundation," the speaker said, "might be termed a foundation which is able to carry the structure safely under all possible loading conditions, and also not cause a larger settlement of the structure than anticipated beforehand."

The idea of many house owners in Shanghai, that their buildings have not settled at all, was discarded by the speaker as erroneous, as he deplored the lack of records which would doubtlessly prove that the buildings have settled anywhere from a fraction of an inch to several inches and that they are still continuing to settle.

"I again draw a comparison between our buildings and our accounts, and suggest that many of you would probably be of the same opinion when saying that we should certainly prefer no settlement at all. But, it must be added, if we knew a bit more about the settlement of buildings than we do, we might also find it easier to face the other type of settlement," the speaker concluded.

Hughes Divorce Made Absolute

A decree of divorce was made absolute by Sir Allan Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court for China yesterday, the plaintiff being Mrs. Catherine Hughes represented by Mr. J. R. Jones. Mr. H. A. Hughes the defendant, did not appear in court.

$320,000 in Military Funds Stolen

Four Suspects Remanded by First District Court

One of the biggest armed robberies ever committed in this country was revealed in the First Special District Court yesterday when four suspects arrested in Shanghai were brought up for trial in connection with the theft of more than $320,000 in military funds carried by a Chinese officer and his 15-year old son, both of whom were brutally murdered about two years ago in Kuyung, near Nanking.

It was recalled in court that five bandits who participated in the crime were arrested and executed long ago by Chinese authorities but it was not revealed whether or not the loot had been revealed.

The Settlement police at first arrested five suspects in Shanghai but one of them was soon released because no evidence could be found against him. The four suspects still in custody denied that they had anything to do with the crime, telling the court yesterday that they came to Shanghai in August of last year as refugees from Kuyung, their native district.

The hearing was postponed *sine die* pending further investigations and it was hinted by the court that the suspects might be referred to the Supreme Court.

The crime was committed in December, 1937, when an officer under General Yih Ting, commander of the New Fourth Route Army now engaging the Japanese in Chekiang and Kiangsu in guerilla warfare, was passing through Kuyung carrying more than $320,000 in military funds. There he met a group of bandits who after murdering him and his son robbed him also of the money he carried. The Settlement police here were asked to help arrest the bandits and most of the suspects were arrested a few months ago and sent to the court.

THE Modern Science Library of Japan, 149 Szechuen Road, will reopen today after being closed for the New Year holidays, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said yesterday. The Library, containing many Japanese publications and books, has many Chinese visitors, according to the paper.

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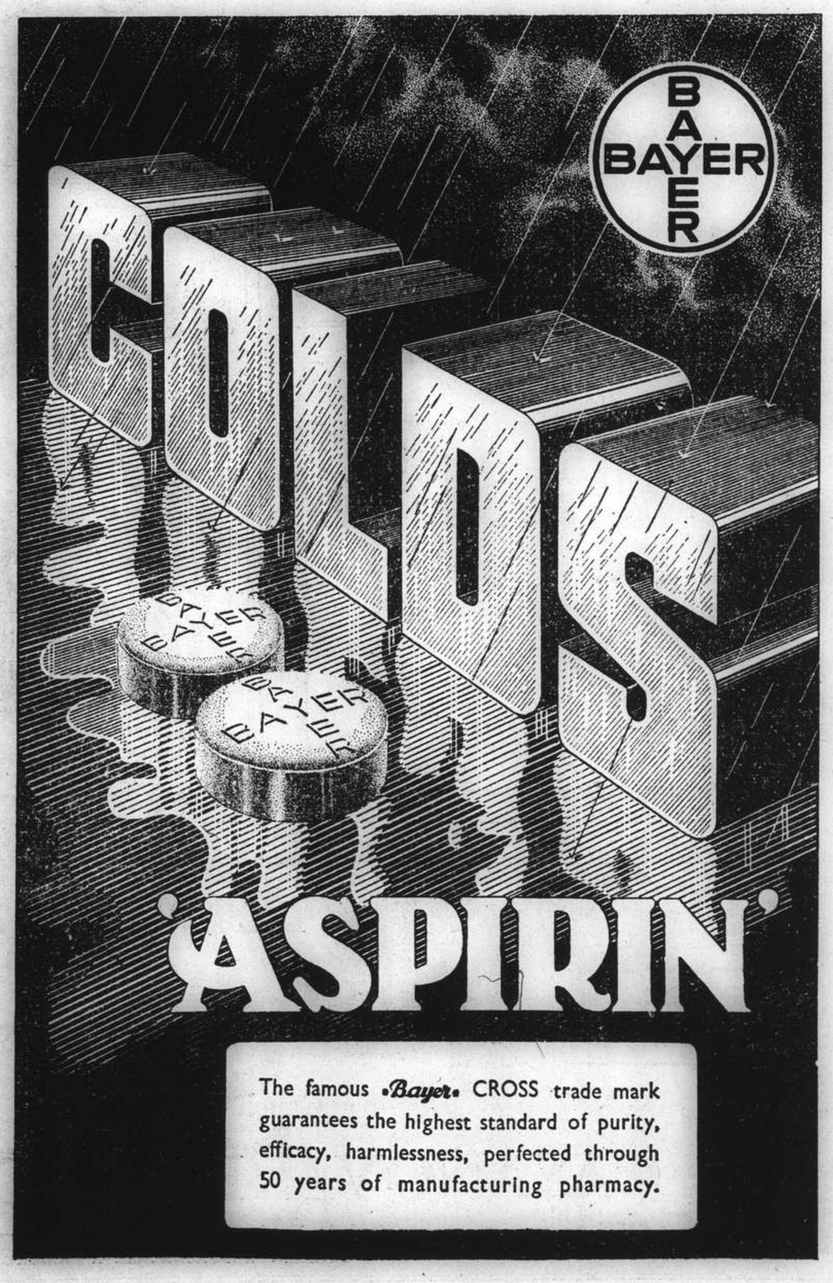

THE SPORTS PAGE

Second Test Ends in Draw

English Attack Makes Little Impression on South African Bats in 2nd Innings

Capetown, Jan. 5.

As in the case of the first match, the second Test between England and South Africa ended yesterday in a tame draw. The final position was:

England — 1st innings—559 for nine, declared.
S. Africa— 1st innings—286.
S. Africa—2nd innings—201 for two.

The English attack could make no impression on the South African bats on the last day. Van der Byl and Rowan virtually played themselves into the third Test side, each with a splendid innings.

Van der Byl was in an aggressive mood. With five boundaries he reached his half century after 91 minutes, while his colleague passed his 50 in 103 minutes. The 100 was hoisted after the innings had been in progress 97 minutes.

Van der Byl's long innings of two hours and 19 minutes came to an end when he hit his wicket while playing back to a ball from Goddard. His contribution of 87 included one sixer and nine 4's (149 for two).

Rowan was 89 not out, the result of an innings lasting three hours. His total included seven boundaries.

England—1st innings

Hutton, b. Gordon	17
F. A. Gibb, l.b.w., b. Gordon	58
Paynter, l.b.w., b. Langton	1
W. R. Hammond, b. Davies	181
Ames, b. Gordon	115
Edrich, b. Gordon	0
B. F. Valentine, l.b.w., b. Gordon	112
Verity, b. Langton	29
Wright, c. Nourse, b. Langton	33
K. Farnes, not out	1
Extras	12
Total for 9 wickets	559

Fall of wickets:—139-3, (Gibb), 336-4, (Ames), 338-5, (Edrich), 410-6, (Hammond), 504-7, (Valentine), 537-8 (Verity), 559-9 (Wright).

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	16	1	77	1
Langton	33.7	3	117	3
Gordon	40	3	157	5
Balaskas	24	0	115	0
Mitchell	20	0	81	0

South Africa—1st innings

Mitchell, b. Wright	42
Van der Byl, c. Valentine, b. Verity	37
Rowan, b. Wright	6
Nourse, l.b.w., b. Verity	120
Briscoe, l.b.w., b. Goddard	2
Wade, c. Edrich, b. Verity	10
Langton, l.b.w., b. Goddard	0
Balaskas, c. Paynter, b. Verity	29
Melville, b. Verity	23
Gordon, st. Ames, b. Goddard	0
Davies, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	286

Fall of wickets:—66-1 (Van der Byl); 79-2 (Rowan); 151-3 (Mitchell); 160-4 (Briscoe); 176-5 (Wade); 177-6 (Langton); 217-7 (Balakas); 283-8 (Nourse); 286-9 (Melville); 286-10 (Gordon).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	13	3	37	0
Edrich	5	1	15	0
Goddard	38	15	64	3
Wright	26	3	83	2
Verity	36	13	70	5

South Africa—2nd Innings

Mitchell, c. Ames, b. Farnes	1
Van der Byl, b. Goddard	87
Rowan, not out	89
Nourse, not out	19
Extras	5
Total for 2 wickets	201

Fall of wickets:—2-1 (Mitchell); 149-2 (Van der Byl).

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	8	1	23	1
Edrich	3	1	5	0
Verity	10	5	13	0
Wright	12	0	62	0
Goddard	11	1	68	1
Hammond	9	0	25	0

—Reuter.

Budge's Service Beats Vines

Famous Tennis Players Begin Tour of America; Canada to Follow

Houston, Jan. 4.

Donald Budge, the red-headed youth who created tennis history last year by winning every major tennis championship of the world, continued his successful debut as a professional player today by beating Ellsworth Vines, former amateur world champion, in three straight sets, 6-3, 8-6, 6-4. Budge made his first appearance as a professional yesterday when he defeated Vines, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

The two Californians are in the midst of a tour of the United States, following which they may invade Canada and display their prowess before Canadian sporting crowds.

Showing better form than he did yesterday, Vines put up a stiff battle. He was not caught napping by some of the clever courtcraft shown yesterday by Budge, but he could not take a set from his younger and more forceful opponent.

Budge smashed with terrific force and in a battle of serves, the cannonball services of Budge were slightly superior.—United Press.

Sharpshooting Forward Shows Way to Success

Darwin Chow Shines in Y.M.C.A. Basketball

Led by Darwin Chow, sharpshooting forward, the Paramount five showed power to defeat the Wasps in the Invitation Basketball League at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. last night by a score of 71-30. The winners had a slow start as the Wasps managed to gain a lead of 9-8 in the first ten minutes. But before the half was over the Paramount team settled down to business and tallied goal after goal for a 21-11 lead at the half-time.

PARAMOUNT

	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Chow, f.	17	2	1	36
Chen, f.	3	0	2	6
Chia, f.	3	1	0	7
Chang, f.	2	2	1	6
Zung, c.	1	3	2	5
Loh, g.	0	0	0	0
Tsai, g.	2	0	3	4
Jui, g.	2	1	2	5
	31	9	11	71

WASPS

Tung, f.	0	0	1	0
Loh, f.	1	2	4	4
Tsao, f.	1	1	4	3
Tao, c.	2	1	3	5
Chow, g.	4	3	3	11
Toong, g.	1	0	0	2
Wu, g.	2	1	0	5
	11	8	15	30

Cubs Win Again

By 29-19 the Foreign "Y" Cubs scored their third straight victory in the League over the Blue Blacks. The winners were held down to 14-12 in the first half but managed to increase the advantage after the interval and emerged victorious in comfortable style.

Y.M.C.A. CUBS

	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Dobrenky, f.	2	0	2	4
Deitz, f.	2	2	3	6
Heinberg, c.	5	0	4	10
Kohnert, g.	4	0	1	8
Chanturai, g.	0	1	1	1
Gavriloff, g.	0	0	0	0
Ridgeway, g.	0	0	0	0
Kazmiroff, g.	0	0	0	0
	13	3	11	29

BLUE BLACKS

Woo, f.	2	2	1	6
Chang, f.	1	2	0	4
Sung, f.	1	0	0	2
Lieu, c.	0	0	1	0
Ling, c.	1	1	2	3
Ma, g.	0	0	1	0
Tao, g.	1	2	2	4
Tsang, g.	0	0	0	0
	6	7	7	19

Listless Contest

In a third game Chi Chong defeated Peng Pih in a listless contest which resulted in a score of 33-27. The winners were a better team and took a lead of 12-7 in the opening period. Upon the resumption they let the opponents catch up to 19-18 before countering two successive baskets in the last three minutes to achieve success.

Boston Team Leads Ice Hockey Tables

Red Wings Fall Before New York Rangers

Boston, Jan. 3.

The Boston Bruins smashed the four-game winning streak of the New York Americans tonight and resumed a four point lead in the national professional ice hockey league.

The victory of the Bruins strengthened their position following their triumph over the Detroit Red Wings last night after two straight defeats.

In downing the Americans, the Bruins again led the New York Rangers who trimmed the Detroit Red Wings, 3-0, by four points.

Nine thousand spectators saw the Rangers crush the former champions. The Rangers took the lead right from the start, scoring in the first period through George Allen.

Despite an overtime period, the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Montreal Canadiens could not settle their argument as to which is the better team and they skated off the rink after each had netted the puck twice. Each team took a point as a result of the 2-2 draw.—United Press.

Jubilation and Humiliation

Carlo Orlandi, former European welterweight champion, burst into tears when the referee stopped his bout against Turiello and awarded the decision to the latter recently at Milan.

All-American Football Team

Blizzard of Ballots from Coaches, Scouts; Texas Quarterback Most Popular Choice

New York, Jan. 4.

Out of a blizzard of ballots from coaches, scouts and sports writers all over the country, the United Press presents its 1938 All-America football team. The process of arriving at the team took almost two weeks, and a careful attempt was made to find the best players at their positions no matter whether they came from large schools or small.

It was one of the greatest football seasons in the history of the college sport and every section produced outstanding players. To choose the best from the thousands of college men who played football this year the United Press sought the votes of coaches, sports writers on newspapers and scouts who make it their business to know the strength and weakness of individual players.

To assure an unbiased vote and to prevent embarrassment to coaches and scouts who might not want to place their own star players on the team, the United Press promised to keep their identities secret if they desired.

Toward the end of the season, a call was sent out for All-America nominations, and from all parts of the country the names specific games and plays in which the players had excelled.

Then the nominations were attached to ballots and sent back to coaches, scouts, sports writers on newspapers and United Press football writers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each man was asked to choose first, second and third teams.

Ends

Louis Daddio, Pittsburgh, 217 points. This year he scored one touchdown, kicked 18 points after touchdown and two field goals. He is the crashing type of end and he stood out on the Pittsburgh team, which many persons consider one of the greatest in the country despite its two defeats.

John Wysocki, Villanova, 189 points. Many who voted said he was not as great a player this year as he was last year when he was an end on the United Press all-America Team, but he still was good enough to beat out Holland of Cornell who got 178 points and Wyatt of Tennessee who got 168. Wysocki is a smart, cat-like player. A fine pass receiver and a genius on end-around plays. Defensively, crowded opposing kickers all season and was great on blocking punts.

Tackles

Joseph Beinor, Notre Dame, 268 points. He was ignored by some of those voting, but those who did note for him placed him on the first team in every case except three. He was put on two second teams and one third team. Beinor has been outstanding in the Notre Dame line for the last two seasons, and one of the great performances he turned in this year was against the Army when it seemed that the Cadets were about to brush the Irish clear off the field.

Alvin Wolff, Santa Clara, 187 points A giant, standing six feet, two inches tall and weighing 220, he is hailed as the great lineman of the Pacific Coast. Completing three years of outstanding football, Wolff is fast enough, with all his size, to give his ends a good race down the field under punts. Persons who have been watching him for three seasons say they have never seen him "suckered" on a play.

Guards

Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan, 220 points. His fame apparently has spread everywhere, for he got votes from north east, south and west. Coaches were particularly enthusiastic about him. On defence he has a trick of jamming the opposition line and opening a hole through which a teammate goes to nail the ball carrier. Movies of the Ohio State-Michigan game showed that he pulled that trick on almost every defensive play, shoving opposing linesmen back anywhere from a yard and a half to three yards. He swings out fast to lead interference and often gets in two blocks on a play. Four professional teams are said to be interested, but Heikkinen wants to study law.

Bob Let Suffridge, Tennessee, 140 points. A sophomore, he squeezed onto the first team by beating out Smith of Southern California who has 123 points and Bock of Iowa State who had 103. Great at diagnosing plays, Suffridge excelled in blocking kicks and knocking down passes.

Center

Charles Aldrich, Texas Christian, 331 points and it was not even close. Dan Hill of Duke, with 150 points, gave Aldrich the little competition he did have. Charles Brock of Nebraska, a great football player, finished third and would honour any All-America team. Never injured in a college-football game, Aldrich can play 60 minutes every Saturday if necessary. Opposing coaches said it seemed to them that he was responsible for half the tackles that T.C.U. players made against them.

Halfbacks

Parker Hall, Mississippi, 191 points. Coaches, particularly, appreciate him, and most of them went down the line for him in the voting. Hall's record speaks for itself. Every time he handled the ball this season he averaged a gain of 9.6 yards. Standing six feet, one inch tall and weighing 203 pounds, he was the leading scorer of the Southeastern Conference with 72 points. He made a 53-yard pass for a touchdown against Louisiana State and ran back a punt 58 yards for a touchdown in the same game. Against Vanderbilt he completed four consecutive passes for a touchdown. Hall can do anything—run, pass, kick and block.

Eric Tipton, Duke, 151 points. He was closely pressed in the voting by Macleod of Dartmouth and Cafego of Tennessee, but his great punting earned him enough votes to win a first team position. Tipton, one of the greatest kickers since the days of harry kipke, Can pass and run, too, and he scored the winning touchdowns against Colgate and North Carolina State. His best performance of the year was against Pittsburgh when he kicked a soggy, heavy ball with such accuracy that he kept the Panthers back on their heels all afternoon and enabled Duke to win the game.

Fullback

Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh, 260 points. He was shifted to fullback on the Pittsburgh Team this year because of his great ability as a blocker. His true greatness came out when he was injured, and he played the Penn State and Duke games wearing a six-pound steel brace on his knee. In the Duke game he gained more ground than all of the opposing backfield men combined, but could not hammer across a score because of Tipton's masterly kicking. A member of the United Press' All-America backfield last year, Goldberg rounded out three years of sensational playing.—United Press.

Twelve Soccer Matches Here This Week-End

A.S.F. to Meet Surreys on Saturday Afternoon

Three first division matches, one on Saturday and two on Sunday, are the highlights of the local league football fixtures arranged for this week-end, twelve games in all being included on the programme. By the time all the matches are played off some excellent soccer entertainment is promised local followers of the game.

The following are the S.F.A. fixtures for the week-end.

SATURDAY

1st division.—A.S.F. v. Surreys, R.G.2, F. C. Hale; Line: E. M. Marchetti and W. A. Day.

Reserve division.—S.R.C. v. Seaforths, R.G.1, J. Morris.

2nd division.—Ching Hwa v. French Forces, Kiaochow, S. E. Burt; Brit. Navy v. P.T.H., R.G.5, O. G. R. Beynon.

3rd division.—Bramtoco v. R.A.M.C., S.R.C., H. A. Harrs.

SUNDAY

Junior Cup 1st Round (Replay).—Kwang Lou v. Area Details, Kiaochow, 2.30 p.m., H. F. Marshall.

1st division.—S.F.X. v. Tung Hwa, Canidrome, 10.30 a.m., J. Anderson; Line: N. Fadeyeff and A. G. B. Carnell; S.R.C. v. Seaforths, S.R.C., A. Sinclair; Line: G. E. Knight and A. L. McCorkindale.

Reserve division.—Surreys v. Lusitano, R.G.2, W. A. Day.

2nd division.—J.A.C. v. J.R.C., R.G.1, E. Marchetti.

3rd division.—Russ. Club v. Betar, R.G.5, S. Neumann; Parks v. Rowing Club, Kiaochow, 10.45 a.m., P. Drossel.

Shanghai Hockey Club Sides for Week-end

The Shanghai Hockey Club is to take part in four hockey matches this week-end, two matches being arranged for Saturday and two more for Sunday. On Saturday, the S.H.C. "A" will meet the East Surreys on R. G. 3 beginning at 2.15 p.m. and then at 2.45 p.m., the S.H.C. "C" will take the field against the Municipal Jail. On Sunday, the S.H.C. "B" will meet the Seaforths "A" on R. G. 7 at 2.45 p.m. and at the same time on the Cricket Club ground, the S.H.C. "D" will come to grips with H.M.S. Suffolk.

S.H.C. "A":—J. Pullen, H. A. Crickmer, H. K. Cassels, C. B. Broadbent (Capt.), D. S. Harley, B. K. Wallace, J. S. Kenyon, L. G. Shellam, J. R. Cole, J. W. Pote-Hunt, R. J. Parsons. Umpire:—G. Harness.

S.H.C. "B":—E. H. Brazel, E. Beeching, A. J. Evans, E. W. Price, M. W. Turner (Capt.), W. M. Macoustra, G. J. Read, A. Maude, T. G. C. Knight, E. S. Giles, P. Watkin-Williams. Umpire:—S. M. Carlisle.

S.H.C. "C":—J. C. Jenkins, G. T. Gambling (Capt.), J. Fairbairn, J. R. Kale, G. E. Barker, F. C. Warburton, C. Woolhouse, G. A. Churchill, J. Robertson, H. W. Carter, R. M. P. Skinner. Umpire:—R. J. Whitehead.

S.H.C. "D":—A. M. Allatt, E. B. S. Creasy (Capt.), L. W. R. McLaren, L. C. M. Pemberton, J. Larsen, A. Jolley, R. C. P. Rouse, L. Underwood, P. F. Watkinson, E. W. Bannister, J. W. Galvin. Umpire:—E. P. Higgs.

Shanghai Hockey This Week-End

Big Programme Arranged For All Three Divisions; Women's League Plans

Competition in the Shanghai Hockey League will be resumed this week-end with a heavy schedule of games in all three divisions at the Race Course. The Hockey Club XI are to meet the East Surrey Regiment on Saturday. In their game in the first round the civilians emerged victors by a score of 3-1 and taking that contest as a criterion the Club should be strongly favoured to post a second victory.

Two senior matches are scheduled to take place on Sunday afternoon. The leading United Club will take the field against the Germans while the Seaforth Highlanders will come across the lowly Hockey Club "B" eleven. The United and Seaforth sides are picked to win comfortably as both are strong in offence and defence.

In the Second Division the United and German elevens are to meet on Saturday. The tussle marks the second meeting of the two teams this season, the United winning the first game by a single point.

An important game is to be played on Tuesday between the Seaforths "B" and Area Details. Area Details accounted for the only defeat of the Scottish team in the first round and the Highlanders are sure to give of their best in order to turn the tables.

Play in the Women's League will also be resumed when three First Division and one Second Division games have been fixed. The German "A" will be matched against In Uno on Saturday at the Race Course while at Kiaochow Park the Amazons and the Junior Athletic Club will be seen in action. On Sunday at the Race Course the leading Greens are to tangle with the Shanghai Ladies. Simultaneously, Erin Villa will play the American School in a Second Division contest at Kiaochow Park.

Men's League

SATURDAY

1st division.—2.15 p.m. S.H.C. "A" v. East Surreys (R.C. 3).
2nd division.—3 p.m. United "B" v. German (R.C. 7).
3rd division.—3 p.m. Municipal Gaol v. S.H.C. "C" (R.C. 6). 3.30 p.m. Sikh Police v. Khalsa (R.C. 3).

SUNDAY

1st division.—3 p.m. S.H.C. "B" v. Seaforth (R.C. 7). 3.30 p.m. German v. United (R.C. 6).
2nd division.—3 p.m. S.M. Police v. J.A.C. (R.C. 3).
3rd division.—2.15 p.m. German "C" v. United "C" (R.C. 6).

TUESDAY

2nd division.—3 p.m. Seaforth "B" v. Area Details (R.C. 7).

Women's League

SATURDAY

1st division.—2.45 p.m. German "A" v. In Uno (R.C. 4); 2.45 p.m. Amazons v. J.A.C. "A" (Kiaochow Park)

SUNDAY

1st division.—2.45 p.m. S.L.H.C. v. Greens (R.C. 4).
2nd division.—10.45 a.m. Erin Villa "A" v. S.A.S. (Kiaochow Park).

Dundee Beats Edinburgh

London, Jan. 4.

Edinburgh lost to Dundee United by four goals to one in a Scottish League, second division match played today.—Reuter.

AT
DARYAL

1006 Avenue Joffre
Telephone 70578

Corinthians to Merge With Casuals

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 5.

The leading amateur football clubs, the Corinthians and the Casuals, which are now controlled by a Joint Committee, have agreed in principle to merge at the end of the present season.—Reuter.

Canidrome Result

1—440 yd. flat.—1, Golden Robe; 2, Wild Wind.
4 lengths.—Time, 27.42.
Win, $17.90. Forecast (3-6) Div. $153.80.
Place, 1st $11.60; 2nd $15.20.
2—500 yd. flat.—1, Drummock Belle; 2, Nero.
2 lengths.—Time, 31.62.
Win, $12.10. Forecast (5-3) Div. $53.90.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $13.10.
Double Event 1/2 (3-5) Div. $20.70.
3—500 yd. flat.—1, Uranus; 2, Pearl's Fancy.
½ length.—Time, 31.52.
Win, $24.80. Forecast (3-5) Div. $156.20.
Place, 1st $9.40; 2nd $10.90.
Double Event 2/3 (5-3) Div. $33.80.
4—500 yd. flat.—1, Skedaddle; 2, Dah Chong.
2½ lengths.—Time, 31.01.
Win, $17.60. Forecast (6-2) Div. $144.60.
Place, 1st $11.60; 2nd $20.60.
Double Event 3/4 (3-6) Div. $45.60.
5—500 yd. flat.—1, Livex; 2, Barney.
Short head.—Time, 30.88.
Win, $26.40. Forecast (5-4) Div. $141.00.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $12.40.
Double Event 4/5 (6-5) Div. $32.10.
6—500 yd. flat.—1, Diavolo; 2, Gay Cavalier.
1½ length.—Time, 30.93.
Win, $27.40. Forecast (3-4) Div. $77.50.
Place, 1st $10.00; 2nd $12.20.
Double Event 5/6 (5-3) Div. $50.20.
7—500 yd. flat.—1, Our Hope; 2, Dad's Romance.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.24.
Win, $19.20. Forecast (4-2) Div. $159.00.
Place, 1st $11.30; 2nd $24.10.
Double Event 6/7 (3-4) Div. $50.00.
8—500 yd. flat.—1, Woosung; 2, Kestrel Hawk.
A head.—Time, 30.50.
Win, $20.10. Forecast (3-5) Div. $64.30.
Place, 1st $10.10; 2nd $8.40.
Double Event 7/8 (4-3) Div. $36.60.
9—500 yd. flat.—1, Master Bill; 2, Pierce Arrow.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.22.
Win, $18.50. Forecast (1-2) Div. $128.30.
Place, 1st $10.30; 2nd $17.70.
Double Event 8/9 (3-1) Div. $45.70.
10—500 yd. flat.—1, Jenny Wren; 2, Distinction.
1½ length.—Time, 30.23.
Win, $10.70. Forecast (2-1) Div. $42.40.
Place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $10.40.
Double Event 10/11 (1-2) Div. $15.90.
11—525 yd. flat.—1, Athos; 2, Bella.
Short head.—Time, 31.61.
Win, $10.60. Forecast (4-5) Div. $72.70.
Place, 1st $8.30; 2nd $15.30.
Double Event 10/11 (2-4) Div. $13.10.
12—525 yd. flat.—1, Beaufort Beauty; 2, Glenapp.
1 length.—Time, 31.03.
Win, $47.40. Forecast (6-5) Div. $225.50.
Place, 1st $24.50; 2nd $18.90.
Double Event 11/12 (4-6) Div. $51.40.

Hampshire Beats Sussex

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 5.

Hampshire defeated Sussex by 14 points to nil at Portsmouth in a Rugby Union match played yesterday.—Reuter.

M.C.C. Finds Pitch "Doctored"

Vigorous Protest Made by Hammond and Holmes

Walter Hammond, captain of the M.C.C. visiting cricket team, and Flt. Lieut. A. J. Holmes, manager, discovered that the pitch used in their match against North-East Transvaal, had been "doctored". On Monday it had shown signs of wear. But on Tuesday it was almost as good as new. Hammond and Holmes protested with some vigour, and they were supported by Mr. Steve Pitts, vice-president of the South African Cricket Association Mr. Pitts said later: "The South African Cricket Association much regrets that this should have happened, and we shall ask groundsmen at other centres to see that it does not occur again." The "doctoring" did not have much effect on the result, as M.C.C. won by an innings and 76 runs.

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The star match YOU demanded!
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Your partner may be lucky enough to win a prize for the best fancy dress. Come and be entertained! The cuisine is excellent, the drinks are genuine and the entertainment...marvellous!
ADMISSION $1 For men only.
Commencing at 8 and open all night.

HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7 p.m.

Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. GERARDO	1. ANDRINUA
2. GUERNICA	2. OLASO
3. URIZAR II	3. ALBERDI
4. ECHARRI	4. ACHA
5. CHATO	5. HERNANDO
6. CAREAGA	6. SALSAMENDI

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at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

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The RITZ BROTHERS
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STRAIGHT, PLACE and SHOW

with RICHARD ARLEN · ETHEL MERMAN · PHYLLIS BROOKS · GEORGE BARBIER · WILLIE BEST
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Britain Urged to Stop Tokyo Aims

China Would Become "Second Manchoukuo" If Japanese Succeed

London, Jan. 5.

News of "a further move by the Japanese Government along the road to Fascism" is not a good omen for the future of Great Britain's trade interests in China, states a long unsigned article which appears today in the "Financial News."

The article, after dealing in detail with the losses which have been sustained in Great Britain's trade in the Far East, as a result of the hostilities, says that these factors, combined with the generally unsatisfactory attitude of the Japanese military authorities, make it abundantly clear that "Japan will be content with nothing but complete domination of China's trade and resources, to the exclusion of all other interests, and a permanent termination of the Open Door policy."

In the event of victory, the article continues, "an effective puppet Government—the present Provisional Government is ineffective, since it does not carry the confidence of the people—will be established on the lines of the Manchoukuo Government.

"Further, foreign trading interests may expect this new Government to develop as an exact counterpart to the Manchoukuo Government."

Aid for China Urged

It may be strongly suggested, the article declares, that British interests are bound up with the prevention, at all costs, of such a result. If Great Britain waits until Japan has fully achieved her strangle hold, it continues, an open clash with her may be inevitable.

The case for economic assistance, by way of credits to China under her National Government, is that, in the long run, it would at least be as effective and far less costly than a direct challenge to Japan's Imperialistic aims. The writer then goes on to suggest that it might even be worth while for the British Governmtnt to go so far as to impose a ban on the present considerable volume of war and other essential supplies which are being exported to Japan, and, at the same time, to ban imports from Japan.

Britain Must Pay Most

Mr. B. S. Keeling, writing in the "Daily Telegraph," minutely analyses the resources of the economic bloc between China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

He warns against facile assumptions of a collapse of Japanese finances and economy, and emphasizes that more British money is invested in China than in any other country, except Argentina.

"If, therefore," Mr. Keeling proceeds, "Japan can surmount her present financial difficulties, and foremost at this country's expense."—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Robert Wardle Kirby

The death is reported with regret of Mr. R. W. Kirby, which occurred on Wednesday evening at his residence in Bubbling Well Road. Mr. Kirby was at his business during the day and appeared to be in his usual good health. The sad news has come so unexpectedly and is a great shock to his many friends and associates.

Mr. Kirby was a native of South Shields, Durham County, England, where he was educated and spent his early days. He took a very keen interest in sport and for many years played in the three quarter position for Westoe Rugby Union Club. Serving his apprenticeship as a shipbuilder with Messrs. Wood Skinner & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Kirby proceded to Armstrong College (Durham University) where he passed a course of naval architecture, after which he obtained a responsible position with Messrs. William Doxford & Sons, the well known Sunderland shipbuilders, with whom he remained from 1913 to 1926, during this time he was associated with the construction of many types of ships for the mercantile marine; also light craft and destroyers for the British Navy. In the summer of 1926, Mr. Kirby came to Shanghai to take up a position on the shipbuilding staff of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. and on the formation of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. two years ago, he was appointed to a similar position with the new company.

Mr. Kirby was well-known in shipping circles, was of a very cheerful and enthusiastic disposition, and did his best to brighten the lives of those around him, and was always very helpful and will be sadly missed.

Mr. Kirby is survived by his wife and two young daughters to whom his many friends extend their deepest sympathy on their sad loss.

A funeral service will be held at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors at 5 p.m. today.

National Banks in North May Be Reorganized

Peiping, Jan. 5.

The branches of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications in Tientsin will be reorganized in the coming spring with the assistance of the Ministry of Finance and the Federal Reserve Bank of the "Provisional Government," according to the "Yung Pao."

Because of the long history of the two banks in Tientsin, says the paper, it would be impossible for them to sever their relations completely with financial circles in Tientsin. Steps are being considered to turn them into quasi-official banking organizations.—Reuter.

Empire Organizations New Chairman

London, Jan. 5.

It is announced by the Dominions Office that on the invitation of the Secretary of State, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Mr. Kenneth Swan, K.C., has agreed to act as chairman of the meetings of representatives of non-political Empire organizations, which are held periodically to facilitate co-operation between those organizations. Mr. T. Hollis Walker, who was previously chairman of these meetings has found it necessary, for health reasons, to resign and Mr. Macdonald has accepted his resignation with regret.—Wireless through Reuter.

P.W.D. Report Shows Much Activity

Alterations in November; Many New Constructions

The Commissioner of Public Works reports for November that the reconstruction of damaged Bridge No. 25 on Rubicon Road, in timber was completed. Work on the replacement of Bridge No. 2, on Rockhill Avenue, by a 4 ft. 6 in. diameter culvert was continued and work on the culvert replacing Bridge No. 5, Amherst Avenue, was completed.

The reconstruction of damaged Bridge No. 40 on Monument Road was completed and that of Bridge No. 38, started.

Work on the replacement of Bridges Nos. 44 and 45, Monument Road, by 3 ft. diameter culverts was continued.

Work on the construction of six new sedimentation tanks at the Western District Sewage Works was continued. The work on the fixing of the steel reinforcement and shuttering for the upper portions of the tanks was continued, and concreting was completed up to the top of the north, south and east walls and up to the second construction joint on the west wall. Work on the laying of the inlet and sludge pipes was continued.

Buildings Improved

At the Hongkew Fire Station, No. 560 Woosung Road, on Cadastral Lot 1151, Northern, work is proceeding on the extension of one engine room bay. Brickwork has been completed and the reinforced concrete roof slab has been poured. Alterations to the sanitary, fire, heating and electric light installations are in hand and the contract for the supply and laying of wall tiling has been let.

At the Central Police Station, 185 Foochow Road, on Cadastral Lot 174, Central, alterations are being made to provide additional office accommodation for the Narcotic Section.

At the Municipal Gaol, 147 Ward Road, on Cadastral Lot 1970, Eastern, alterations to one padded cell in the Gaol Hospital have been completed.

Many New Buildings

There were 516 blocks of buildings under construction during the month; 464 plans were submitted for approval and 246 plans approved Valuations of blocks of buildings for assessment purposes made totalled 230, while 5,808 inspections were carried out by inspectors.

Japanese in Hongkew Suffer Over New Year

Many Minor Robberies on Celebrants

Some Hongkewites enjoyed the New Year in haste and now must repent at leisure, according to the Japanese press yesterday.

Mr. Yoshinori Tanaka, a civilian employee of the Naval Supply Section here, came out of the Kabukiza Theatre on Haining Road on Tuesday relieved of the weight of his wallet which contained the sum of Y39, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi."

A woman's platinum wrist watch valued at Y100 and two men's suits were reported to have disappeared from a household at 110, Wing On Terrace, North Szechuen Road, over the end of the year, with Mr. Sadame Nagano as the victim, the Japanese paper said.

A Chinese boy employed in a Japanese family got away with Y.1,500 worth of baby bonds, clothes, and loose cash during his master's absence, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said yeterday.

While Mr. and Mrs. Harukichi Murata of the Japan-China travel service on Woosung Road, were on a round of greeting calls on Tuesday, their "boy" is alleged to have walked out with cash and valuables.

Seizure of Ship Flying Panama Flag

Question of Legality of Transfer of Ownership

Questioned as to why the ss. Norge, flying the flag of Panama, had been seized in Tsingtao about December 30, the Japanese naval spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that the transfer of the vessel's ownership may have been illegal. The Japanese authorities were investigating this point. It had been stated that the Norge formerly had belonged to the China Merchants Steamship Co.

In response to a question as to whether the ship and crew had been taken to Dairen, the spokesman thought that it was probable that officers and crew had remained in the ship and she may have been instructed to proceed to Dairen.

A correspondent asked what the procedure would be regarding five other vessels, formerly carrying the Chinese flag which had become Panamanian, to which it was replied that if the naval authorities learned that their transfer had been illegal, they might seize them at an opportune time.

The fact that the cargo was consigned to Japanese merchants in Tsingtao made no difference to the Japanese navy, the spokesman added; Japanese and foreign consignees would be treated alike.

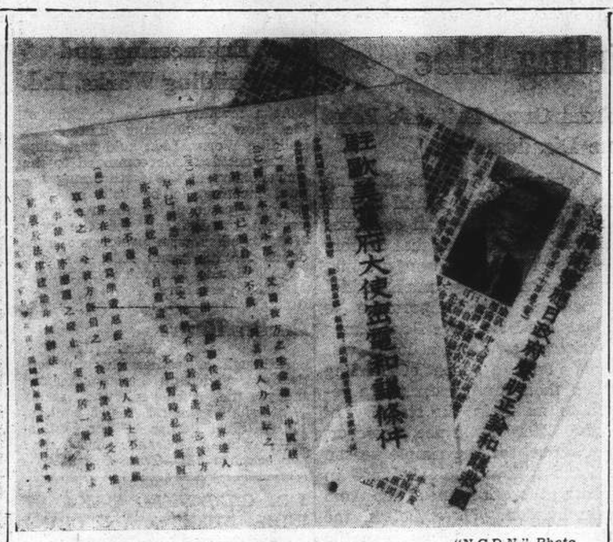
Child Heads Donations To War Chest

Local Japanese Subscribe To Military Funds

Donations of Japanese residents for the war chest in the new year were started by a school child on Tuesday.

Kazumasa Kaneko, 10 years old, in the third form of the Central Japanese Primary School, saved Y.4.50 out of his New Year's pocket money and donated the sum to the Japanese military authorities through the Consular Police station at Woosung Road, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday.

Mr. Masahiro Ibaragi donated Y.1,000 to the National Defence Fund, and contributed Y.100 to the Disabled Soldiers' Chest. Mr. Chosaburo Takitani added Y.500 to the National Defence Fund. The captain and two engineers of the Otodo Maru of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha donated the sum of Y.35 to the same fund.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Leaflets Scattered by Aeroplane

These were among types of leaflets scattered by a Japanese aeroplane flying over Shanghai yesterday. They comprise the purported peace terms of Messrs. Quo Tai-chi, Wellington Koo and Hu Shih, and the text of Mr. Wang Ching Wei's peace declaration.

Preparations Made For Rome Visit

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax Return From Brief Holidays

London, Jan. 5.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, were back in London today.

Lord Halifax, who has just returned from Yorkshire, will remain in London until next Tuesday, January 10, when he leaves with the Prime Minister for Rome. Mr. Chamberlain may spend this weekend in the country.

The accompanying British Ministers to Rome will be Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office; Mr. Maurice Ingram, head of the Southern European Department at the Foreign Office; Mr. O. Cleverly, the Prime Minister's private secretary, and Mr. Oliver Harvey, private secretary to the Foreign Secretary. In addition to these officials, the Premier's Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lord Dunglass, will go with him to Rome.

Lord Halifax will travel direct from Rome to Geneva, where he will attend the opening session of the League Council, on January 16. It is expected that he will leave on the same night for London. In his absence, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will sit on the council as the British member.—Wireless through Reuter.

Tung Wen College to Be Commercial University

Change of Status Reported In Japanese Circles

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Tung Wen College in Shanghai will start anew as a Commercial University in April, Domei learned here today.

It will be rechristened "The East Asia Tung Wen University," and will have a curriculum of a two years' preparatory course and a three years' regular course. Plans for the future include courses in industry and agriculture in the projected university.

An increase of 60 students over that of Tung Wen College days will bring the number of students to be received in the new term up to 160. Since the establishment of the college, the graduates, numbering over 3,000, are active in various fields both in China and Manchuria.—Domei.

New York Taxi-Drivers To End Strike

New York, Jan. 5.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia yesterday induced those taxi-drivers who recently went on strike to end the strike tomorrow, on promises of arbitration.—Reuter.

AT THE
JESSFIELD CLUB
Scotch-Cossack
(JOHNNY BULMER)

and
His Foxsky-Trotsky
Swing Band

Catholic Church in U.S. Enters Fight

Educational Campaign to Safeguard Liberty Begun

Washington, Jan. 4.

The Catholic hierarchy of the United States, acting under a mandate of Pope Piux XI, has announced an educational programme for 3,000,000 Catholic students to help make America "a democratic citadel at a turning point in the history of the world."

The programme, reflecting a counter-offensive against totalitarian trends in other nations, was announced by Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia as spokesman for the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States.

Cardinal Dougherty said the Catholic hierarchy is alarmed at the spread of subversive teaching and action in the United States—at proclamations and programmes "which if translated into action would destroy all that is just and ennobling in liberty-loving America."—United Press.

Reich Journal Attacks Britain Over Cyprus

Public Opinion on Island Being Muzzled, Alleged

Berlin, Jan. 5.

A remarkable attack on Great Britain, in connection with her possession of Cyprus, was made yesterday in the "Boersen Zeitung" which compares the position of Cyprus with that of Austria before the Anschluss, and Sudetenland prior to the German occupation.

It dwells on the Greek ancestry of Cyprus, and states that Great Britain is trying to "muzzle public opinion" on the Island.

"The strategic needs of a foreign ruler," the paper conclude, "must finally give way to the natural needs of a united nation. Cypriotes today are pressing towards that nation, with which they feel themselves racially bound up."—Reuter.

RIALTO Opens To-day!
at 2.30, 5.30, and 9 p.m.
Gladys SWARTHOUT
John BOLES in
Paramount's Musical Hit—
"ROMANCE in the DARK"
With John BARRYMORE
33 cts., 55 cts., 85 cts. All Shows.

A. STROK
presents
LEONID KREUTZER
the distinguished pianist
in
TWO RECITALS
at the
LYCEUM THEATRE
To-night and Jan. 9 at 9.15
Prices: $4, $3, $2 and $1
Booking at Moutrie's Now Open!

10068

Plan Sought for Jewish Exodus

London Refuses to Let Berlin Profit Within Trade Credit Scheme

London, Jan. 4.

Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, left for Berlin at 1.15 p.m. today to be present for the christening of the grandson of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and former German Finance Minister.

Although on a private visit, it was understood tonight that Mr. Norman would endeavour to discover some formula that might pave the way to a settlement of the Jewish problem in the Reich. He would discuss with Dr. Schacht ways and means to make easier the task facing Mr. George Rublee, Director of the London Refugee Office who is going to Berlin next week, it was learned. Mr. Norman was expected to try and obtain some modification of Dr. Schacht's plan for a solution of the Jewish question.

Britain would agree to Jewish emigration from Germany being financed by proceeds to come from increased German exports, it was stated here, but would not want any profits to go to the Reich. The Bank of England head was expected to suggest that the emigration and settlement of German Jews abroad should be financed with German sterling credits held abroad for the nomal financing of exports.

The general question of Anglo-German trade and the problem of an exports credits guarantee were also expected to be brought up during the Norman-Schacht parleys. The latter problem, it was pointed out, is causing considerable anxiety in Berlin.—Havas.

Czechs to Expel All Emigres, Jews

Prague, Jan. 5.

Mass expulsion of emigres from Czechoslovakia will begin in the near future with the eviction of 10,000 Jews and Aryans, it was announced here yesterday. According to the "Prazsky Vecer," the Prague Government has already taken a decision of this nature and further measures for solving the Jewish problem will be announced soon. All international emigres must leave Czechoslovakia.—Trans-Ocean.

Jamaica Authorities Take Precautions

Volunteers and Special Police Mobilized

Kingston, Jan. 5.

The local volunteer regiment has been mobilized, and sent on patrol throughout the country, while 300 special constables have been enlisted in consequence of renewed strike troubles.

Sympathy strikes in other ports following the stoppage on the Kingston Waterfront yesterday are now reported. Resistance on both sides in the present labour troubles is hardening.

A total of 22,000 stems of bananas, left unloaded on the wharves here, are being carted back to the country.—Reuter.

Peiping May Rebuild City Wall

Peiping, Jan. 5.

In response to letters from the Bureau of Police for repairs to be made to Peiping's city wall, the bureau of Public Works has made estimates of expenses for various repairs to be made. The Bureau of Public Works has petitioned the Municipal Government for approval of its plans and has asked for an appropriation of $119,000 for carrying them out.—Reuter.

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OPTOMETRISTS
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Russian Dinner for a change?
Vs Night Club
815 Avenue Joffre Telephone 71609
with TEDDY and FERRY GUZZA is the place!
OPEN ALL NIGHT!

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223
NOW PLAYING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
I am The Law

"Little Caesar" turns fighting prosecutor.. to turn in his greatest performance.. in the story they said was "too hot to handle!"
A Columbia Picture

Barbara O'Neil
John Beal
Wendy Barrie
Otto Kruger

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
Opens TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Important Return Engagement!
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF OUR TIMES!
Pearl Buck's best-selling novel comes to thrilling screen life after 3 years in production! 2,000 in its mighty cast! A never-to-be-forgotten experience.
THE GOOD EARTH
Starring PAUL MUNI · LUISE RAINER
with Walter CONNOLLY, Tilly LOSCH, CHARLEY GRAPEWIN, JESSIE RALPH
Based on the Novel by Pearl S. Buck
Adapted for the Stage by Owen Davis and Donald Davis • Directed by Sidney Franklin
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Please Note—Owing To Its Unusual Length, There'll Be No Short Subjects. Reservations Will Only Be Held Till 2.25, 5.25 and 8.55 p.m.—Book and Come Early!
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Removed to
200 Warren Road Tel. 29536
Replacing old Rubicon Inn. Best of food and drinks. Excellent accommodations for week-end guests. Management of Mme. Helen Piper.
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"Swan Lake"
(Le Lac des Cygnes)
presented by
Le Ballet Russe
at the
Lyceum Theatre
Symphonic ballet in 3 acts, music by P. Tschaikowsky
Choreography by F. Shevlugin, Gorgeous costumes. Beautiful scenery by M. Domracheff. Symphony Orchestra: Maestro A. Sloutsky
A cast of 40 artistes starring
Mlle. AUDREY KING
Baranova, Bobinina, Yanover, Vorobieva, Antares, Larskaya, Lissner, Voropaeva, Messrs. Sokolsky, Shevlugin, Kniazeff, Wienner, Eliroff, Gaidaroff and others.
GALA PREMIERE—Thursday, January 12, at 9 p.m.
and
Saturday, 14, at 9 p.m.—Sunday 15, at 9 p.m.
Sunday, 15, at 2.15 p.m. Special matinee to which children will be admitted at reduced prices.
BOOK NOW at Messrs. Moutrie's or Theatre

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.

Also: "GIFTS FROM THE AIR" (Colour Cartoon)
Downtown Booking at SAM LAZARO BROS!

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Drama! Romance! Musical Thrills!

With Walter PIDGEON, Leo CARRILLO, Buddy EBSEN
OPENS TO-MORROW!
HELP! HELP!

Also: SILLY SYMPHONY (in Technicolour)
70 cts., $1.10, $1.60 80 cts., $1.10, $1.60 85 cts., $1.30, $1.60, $2.10

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8 1/16	$ 28.44
U.S. $100 @ 16 1/4	$615.38

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8 1/16	$28.029
U.S $100 @ 16 1/16	$603.77
London—demand	8 1/16
4 months' sight credits	8 1/32
4 months' sight docts	8 3/32
6 months' sight credits	8 1/8
6 months' sight docts	8 1/16
New York—demand	U.S. $16 1/16
4 months' sight credits	16 1/8
4 months' sight docts	16 3/4
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. nom.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling	8 3/32 U.S. $16 1/2
Hongkong/London	1/3

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 16 3/8	$610.69
Hongkong $063/8	$100.00

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders	Buying 30 1/8
Java Guilders	" 30 3/4
Netherlands Guilders	Selling 30 3/4
Java Guilders	" 30 1/8

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying	U.S.$100=$603.774 £1=$28.029
Selling	U.S.$100=$613.027 £1=$28.445

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.96 3/4=$1 Belgas 27.38=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.05=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.72 1/2=$1
Tourist Lire 3.37 ..... $1

Other Quotations

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 40 1/2
$100=Reg. Mk. 73.00
incl. License fee

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	8 3/32	8 3/32
U.S. G.$	16 1/32	16 1/8
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT'S CLOSING RATES

Cash	SELLING	Dec./Jan.	BUYING
£ T.T.	8 1/32	4 m/s. l.c.	8 3/32
G.$ T.T.	16 1/2	4 m/s. l.c.	16 1/8
Fcs. T.T.	628	4 m/s.	643
Rs. T.T.	47 1/2	7 d/s.	48 1/8

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	20 1/8	20 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	42 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	52.06	—

Bombay offtake 40 bars.

London silver was 1/8 up for ready and 1/2 up forward, being 20 1/8 for ready and 20 1/16 forward. New York was unchanged at 42¾ and Bombay 1 Rupee and 1 anna up at 52.06.

It was reported speculators and American trade sold. Speculators bought forward. Market steady. After the official fixing the market ruled very quiet and rather dull in the absence of buyers.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 8 1/16 sterling and 16 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market was erratic and fluctuated between 8 1/16 and 8 1/8 sterling and 16 1/32 and 16 1/16 U.S.$, though the volume of business was small. Opening rates were purely nominal and there were sellers at the close at:—

8 1/32 sterling	16 1/32 U.S.$	Cash
8 3/32 "	16 1/16 "	Jan.
8 1/32 "	16 1/32 "	Feb.

Foreign Exchanges

Bombay, Rupee T. T. on: Jan. 4.

Japan	78 5/8	London	1/5 5/32
New York	29 1/8	2 mths	
Shanghai	49 1/2	" (sellers)	1/5 7/8
Hongkong	86	" (buyers)	1/5 23/32

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	464.00	Shanghai	8 3/4d N
Paris	176.63	Bombay	1/5 3/4
Berlin	11.56	Hongkong	1/3 1/8
Amsterdam	8.53 3/4	Singapore	2/4
Brussels	27.52 1/2	Yokohama	1/2
Madrid	100.00	" (buying)	Unq.
Milan	88.20	C'slovakia	138.00S.
Berne	20.54	S—Sellers. N—Nom.	

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.12	Brazil	5.95
Spain	Unq.	Japan	27.05
Holland	54.36	Shanghai	16.50
Paris	2.62 1/2	Austria	Unq.
Brussels	16.86 1/2	C'slovakia	3.42 3/4
Italy	5.26 1/4	Hungary	19.80
S'zerland	22.59	Rumania	0.73 1/2
Sweden	23.87	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Norway	23.29	Greece	0.85 1/8
Denmark	20.69	Bulgaria	1.25
Montreal	99.090	Finland	2.05 1/2
		Poland	18.93 1/2

London	4.63 7/8
" Demand	4.63 7/8
" Bankers' 60 days bills	4.62 1/16
" Commercial 60 days bills	4.62 1/16
Buenos Aires Paper	28.76
Buenos Aires Paper, Market rate	22.75
Montreal on London	4.67 3/8

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Jan. 4.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months,	0 1/8 %	
Bank Bills,	6 months	0 3/16 %	
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/4 %	
" "	6 months	3 1/4 %	
Call Money		0 1/2 %	
New York:			
Bankers' Acceptances for		0 1/2 % B	
1, 2 and 3 months		0 3/8 % A	
Bankers' Acceptances for		0 1/8 % B	
4 months		0 1/2 % A	
Call Money		1 %	

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

December Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	15,700
Consolidated Rub. Est. (1914) Ltd.	55,100
S'hai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	53,992
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd.	26,410
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	51,600
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	33,604
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate Ltd.	22,200
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate Ltd.	36,000
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921) Ltd.	40,086
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plant., Ltd.	111,112
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	287,920
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.	47,399
Kroewoek (Java) Plant., Ltd.	88,404
Ziengbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	76,940

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

The directors of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. will propose at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on January 16, 1939 that a final dividend of $8.00 per share be declared for the year ended December 31, 1938.

Reichsmark Rates

Berlin, Jan. 4.

Reichsmark quotations without guarantee: New York 40.12, Paris 1533, Amsterdam 73.73 to 73.77, London 11.535.

Paris quoted sterling at 176.50 to 176.55 and the U.S. dollar at 38.145 to 38.16.—Trans-Ocean.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened after the New Year holidays with fair enquiry and little change to report.

Explorations: Opening with business at $8.50 this stock improved to $8.75, some 16,000 shares having been transacted.

Trams: Closing with buyers at $39 and sellers at $39½, 1,000 shares were done at $39¼.

Intasco recorded 5,000 shares at $4.07½ and $4.10, closing with sellers at the latter rate.

Lands were steady, 3,500 shares having changed hands at $9.50.

With the exception of Power 5½ per cent. which touched a new high level of 85 at which rate $35,000 were done, the debenture market was very quiet.

Official Averages

1938 High	1938 Low		Today's Averages	Change
146.58	100.30	General	133.95	—0.09
149.31	95.55	Rubbers	133.69	unch.

Total 56,225 shares, 360 bonds.

Morning Session

$30,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 85.00
T1,000	China Realty 8% Debs.	T 59.00
400	S'hai Dock	$105.00
1,000	S'hai Loan	$ 6.15
1,000	Tram (Bearer)	$ 39.25
500	New Eng (Ord)	$ 5.90
1,600	Wheelock	$ 34.00
3,000	L. I. Trust	$ 2.60
500	New Eng. (Ord)	$ 6.00
3,500	S'hai Land	$ 9.50
1,000	New Eng. (Ord)	$ 6.00
1,000	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.70
200	Ewo Mills (Ord) X.R.	$ 16.10
3,000	Int. Assurance	$ 4.10
2,300	Ewo Mills (Ord) X.R.	$ 16.00
500	S'hai Loan	$ 6.10
8,000	Exploration	$ 8.50
1,000	S'hai Loan	$ 6.15
50	S'hai Dock	$104.50
500	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.70
1,000	China Realty	$ 1.00
137	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.95
1,000	I. I. Trust	$ 2.85
1,000	S'hai Loan	$ 6.10
1,000	Cathay Land	$ 1.65
10	S'hai Power (Pref)	$123.00
1,000	Int. Assurance	$ 4.07½
1,000	I. I. Trust	$ 2.70
250	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.90
1,000	Int. Assurance	$ 4.07½
1,000	Padang	$ 1.09

ODD LOTS

5	S. W. W. "A" £20	$625.00
200	S'hai Land	$ 9.50
87	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 2.00
200	S'hai Loan	$ 6.15
12	Ewo Mills (Right)	$ 2.00
500	Int. Assurance	$ 4.10
200	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.75
300	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.75
36	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.90
200	Bakerite "B"	$ 12.50
200	Exploration	$ 8.55
500	Cathay Land	$ 1.65
87	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.90
6	S'hai Power (Pref)	$123.00

Afternoon Session

$5,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 85.00
1,000	Ayer Tawah	$ 5.35
2,500	Exploration	$ 8.60
500	New Eng. (Pref)	$ 7.90
2,000	Cathay Land	$ 1.65
752	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.90
20	S'hai Power (Pref)	$123.25
1,000	Exploration	$ 8.65
2,000	Exploration	$ 8.70
500	Kaiping	$ 26.75
200	Wheelock	$ 34.25
500	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.65
500	New Eng (Ord)	$ 5.95
1,000	Exploration	$ 8.75

ODD LOTS

500	Cathay Land	$ 1.65
200	Metal Ind. of China	$ 6.70
23	Ewo Mills (Rights)	$ 1.90
50	Wheelock	$ 34.00
400	Exploration	$ 8.60
500	Consolidated	$ 4.30
500	Cathay Land	$ 1.65
500	Rubber Trust	$ 3.60

London Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Jan. 4.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange today were generally quiet, with the market displaying an easier trend, owing to the approach of the end-of-account.

British gilt-edged securities closed around the day's lowest levels in sympathy with the weakness of sterling. Oils were moderately active in response to the overnight publication of the Royal Dutch and Shell interim dividends, which were maintained at 6 per cent. and 7½ per cent., respectively.—Reuter.

	Jan. 3	4
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	£98	97¾

JAPANESE BONDS

Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	42½	41½
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	52½	52

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Allied Ironfounders	19/-	18/6
Armstrong Stevens	8/1½	8/1½
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	38/9	—
Austin Motors, ord.	24/9	24/6
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	23/6	23/4½
British American Tob.	95/7½	95/-
Cable & W., new form	36½	36½
Cammell Laird, ord.	7/9	7/4½
Courtaulds	29/6	29/-
Distillers	89/3	89/-
Dunlop Rubber	23/6	23/4½
General Elec. (Eng.)	76/9	76/9
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	105/-	105/-
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	24/10½	24/7½
Imp. Chem. Indus.	30/9	30/6
Imp. Tobacco	130/7½	131/10½
Leyland Motors	56/10½	56/10½
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	55/6	55/-
Pressed Steel, com.	15/9	15/6
Rolls-Royce	111/3	112/6
Smethwick Drop Forgings	16/9	16/9
Tate & Lyle	56/4½	56/7½
Turner & Newall	77/7½	77/3
United Steel	23/9	23/6
Vickers, ord.	23/6	23/3
Woolworths	58/6	58/3

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch	26/6	26/-
Rubber Pltn. Trust	23/4½	28/-

MINES

Burma Corp.	8/9	8/9
Commonwealth Min.	1/4½	1/6
Marsman Invests.	16/6	16/9
Randfontein Ests.	40/-	40/-
Sub-Nigel	234/4	237/6
Tanami Gold Min.	6d.	6d.
Western Holdings	12/9	12/7½

OILS

Anglo Iranian	90/7½	90/-
Burmah	83/9	83/9
Mexican Eagle	5/1½	5/-
Shell Trans. & Trad.	83/1½	84/4½

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

4½% Gold Loan, 1898	£74 x	76
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	76	76
4½% Anglo-French Loan	56	55
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	36½	36½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	54 XD	54
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	13	13
5% Honan Rly., 1905	26	26
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	24	23
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	22½	22
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	14	14
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	24	24
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	17	17
5% " " G.	17	17
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	16	16
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	16	16
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	19	19
S'hai Elec. Construction	25/- N	25/- N
S'hai Waterworks "A"	19½ N	19½ N
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	30½	30½
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9¼	9¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	92	90
" " (Col. Reg.)	92	90
Chinese Eng. & Min.	17/6	17/6
Chosen Corp.	7/-	7/-
Pekin Syndicate	2/4 N	2/4 N
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	22/6	21/10½

x—Ex drawing Xd—Ex dividend.
N—Nominal.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 4.

A firm opening was seen on Wall Street today, which was further intensified after publication of President Roosevelt's messasge to Congress. This was bullishly interpreted by traders, especially the reference to hopes of co-operation between capital and labour. After the first flurry had subsided, scattered profit taking was noted, which, however, was well absorbed. The volume of trading today amounted to 1,500,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
29 Indust.	155.19	153.14	154.85	+1.21
20 Rails	34.65	33.56	34.33	+0.55
15 Utilit.	23.30	22.70	23.20	+0.35
40 Bonds	—	—	91.09	+0.37
11 Commod.	—	—	49.12	+0.02

	Jan. 3	4
Adams Express	10 3/4	11
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	26 3/4	27 5/8
Allis Chalmers	47 3/8	47 5/8
Amerada Corp.	68 1/2	69
Amer. Can	100 5/8	100
Amer. & For. Power	3 3/8	3 1/2
" " $7 pfd.	19 1/4	19 1/4
Amer. Locomotive	29 1/8	30
Amer. Metal	B 39 1/4	39
Amer. Radiator	18 1/8	18 3/8
Amer. Rolling Mill	21 1/2	22 3/8
Amer. Smelting	52	53 1/8
Amer. Sugar Refining	22 1/2	22 3/8
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	149 1/2	150
Amer. Tobacco "B"	89 1/4	B 88 5/8
Amer. Waterworks	13 1/2	13 3/4
Anaconda Copper	34 3/8	35 1/4
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	40 1/2	42
Auburn	3 5/8	B 3 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	7 7/8	8 3/8
Barber Asphalt Corp.	20	20 5/8
Barnsdell Oil Co.	19 1/2	19 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	76 7/8	79 7/8
Boeing Airplane Co.	33	33 1/2
Borg Warner	31 1/2	31 1/4
Briggs Mfg. Co.	30 7/8	31
Brooklyn-Manhattan Trans.	12	12 1/8
" $6 cum. pfd.	4	—
Can. Pacific Rly.	5 7/8	6 1/8
Case, J.I.	90	91 1/2
Chase Nat. Bank	B 31 1/2	B 32 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	38 1/2	39 1/4
Chrysler	81 1/4	83 1/4
Columbia Gas & Elec.	7 1/8	7 1/8
" " "A" pfd.	74 1/2	75
Comi. Credit	56 1/8	56 1/2
Comm. & Southern (ord.)	1 1/2	1 5/8
" $6 cum. pfd.	45 1/4	47 3/4
Consolid. Edison	30 5/8	31 1/4
Consolid. Oil	9	9 1/8
Continental Can	43 5/8	44
Continental Oil	30 3/4	31
Corn Products	66 1/2	66 1/2
Curties Wright (com.)	7 1/8	7 1/8
" " "A"	27 3/8	27 1/4
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	19 5/8	20
Douglas Aircraft	76 7/8	76 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	153 1/2	154
Eagle Picher Lead	14	14
Elec. Bond & Sh.	11 1/8	11 1/4
" " $5 pfd.	60 1/2	61 3/4
" " $6 pfd.	66 1/2	67
Elec. Power & Lt.	37 1/4	38 1/4
Flintkote	30 1/4	31 3/8
Gen. Amer. Trnas. Corp.	58	59 1/2
Gen. Electric	43 1/4	43 1/2
Gen. Motors	49 1/2	50 3/8
Gen. Rly. Signal	26	27 1/8
Glidden Co.	23 3/8	24
Goodrich (B.F.)	24	24 3/8
" $5 pfd.	64 3/4	64 3/8
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	37 1/4	37 7/8
Great Nthrn. Iron Ore	14 1/2	15 1/2
Great Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	29 7/8	31 1/4
Great Western Sugar	B 25 3/4	26
Greyhound Corp.	19 3/4	19 1/2
Hecker Products	11	11 1/4
Homestake Min.	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int. Nickel	54 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Tel. & Tel.	9 3/8	9 3/8
Johns Manville	104	104 1/2
Kennecott	42 3/4	43 7/8
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft	34 1/2	33 3/4
Loew's Inc.	53 1/2	54
Manhattan Shirt Co.	B 11 3/4	12 1/4
Martin, Glenn L. Co.	34	34 3/8
McKesson & Rob.	8 1/2 / 9 1/4	9 3/4 / 10
	B/A	B/A
Monsanto Chemical	110 1/2	110 1/2
Montgomery Ward	50 1/4	50 3/8
Nat. City Bank	B 24 1/2	B 25 1/8
Nat. Dairy Products	13 1/4	13 1/8
Nat. Distillers	27 7/8	28
Nat. Gypsum	16 1/4	16 5/8
Nat. Lead	27	26 3/4
Nat. Power & Lt.	8 1/4	8 1/4
Nat. Supply Co. of Penn.	14 7/8	15 1/4
New York Central	21 1/2	22 1/8
North Amer. Aviation	18 5/8	19
North American	22 5/8	22 3/4
Northern Pacific	13 3/4	14 1/4
Pacific Gas & Electric	29	29 1/2
Pacific Lighting	43 1/2	43 3/8
Packard Motors	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paramount Pictures Inc.	13 3/4	14
Pennsylvania R.R.	24	24 1/4
Phelps Dodge	43	44 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	43 1/4	43 3/4
Public Serv. of N.J.	32 1/2	32 3/4
Pure Oil	10 3/4	10 7/8
Radio Corp. of Amer.	8 1/8	8 1/4
Republic Steel Co.	24 1/4	25 1/8
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	44 5/8	45
Schenley	17	16 7/8
" 5½% pfd.	69	B 68 1/2
Sears Roebuck	73 1/4	73 5/8
Shell Union Oil	14 7/8	15
Socony-Vacuum	13 5/8	13 1/2
Sthrn. Pacific	20 5/8	21 1/2
Sthrn. Rly. $5 pfr.	32 1/2	33
Stand. Brands	7	7 1/8
Stand. Gas & Elec.	3 5/8	3 3/4
Stand. Oil of N.J.	52	52 1/8
Stone & Webster	16 1/2	17
Swift International	27 5/8	B 28
Technicolor	21 3/4	22
Texas Corp.	47 1/2	47 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	32 1/4	32
Transamerica	6 3/4	7 1/8
Tw. Century Fox Film,	25 3/4	25 3/4
" " pfd.	B 34 1/4	B 34 1/4
Un. Carbide & Carbon	89 5/8	90 1/2
Un. Pacific	97	97 3/4
Un. Aircraft	40	40 1/2
Un. Air Lines Trans.	12 1/2	13
Un. Corp.	3 1/8	3 1/8
" $3 pfd.	33 5/8	34 1/2
Un. Gas. Corp.	3 1/8	3
Un. Gas Improvement	11 3/4	11 5/8
U.S. Rubber	50 1/2	51 7/8
" 8% pfd.	102 1/4	103 1/2
U.S. Steel	68	69 1/8
Vanadium	27 7/8	29 1/4
Warner Bros. Picts.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Westinghouse Elec.	118	119
Woodward Iron	B 24 1/4	25 3/8

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	52 1/2	53 1/8
Brazil	9 7/8	9 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	21 3/8	21 1/2
Cities Serv.	76 3/8	76
Erie R.R.	13 3/4	13 3/4
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	69 1/2	70
New England Gas & Elec.	B 54 1/8	55 1/2
Peru	10 1/4	10 1/8
Sthrn. Pacific R.R.	54 3/4	56
Stand. Gas & Elec.	B 59 3/8	60 1/2

B—Bid.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Summary

by Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices advanced smartly today on President Roosevelt's message. Armament issues presented the strongest appearance in anticipation of the Chief Executive advocating a gigantic rearmament programme next week. Traders regarded the message in a favourable light and felt that the tone was conciliatory. The plea for the co-operation of business and labour was especially liked. The magazine "Iron Age" found that striking gains had been made in the principal steel centers. December building construction was the highest recorded since 1927.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Jan. 5	Opening a.m.	Prices p.m.
	9.45	2.45
Antamok	.54	.53
Balatoc	10.00	10.00
Benguet Consolidated	14.10	14.00
Coco Grove	.55	.55
Consolidated Mines	.003	.003
Demonstration	.27	.28
Masbate	.19	.20
North Camarines	.65	.66
San Mauricio	1.82	1.80
Surigao Consolidated	.41	.41
United Paracale	.67	.67

Turnover: 1,559,000 Pesos.
Shares Index: (closing prices) 115.43.

VALUE OF GOLD MINED BUYING DECEMBER

	Pesos
Balatoc	1,135,600
Benguet Consolidated	999,600
Calhorr	121.10
Ipo	129,300
Itogon	330,900
Suyoc	133,400
United Paracale	234,000
San Mauricio	497,000
Coco Grove	127,600
Antamok	263,200
Masbate	360,000
Demonstration	133,400
Atok	175,900

—Reuter.

Britain and Sterling Bloc

The Advantages from Great Britain's Point Of View and Some Disadvantages

MUCH has been written about the advantages of the Sterling Bloc from Great Britain's point of view, and it would be idle to deny the advantages of our being able to trade with countries whose currencies bear a stable ratio to sterling. For that reason, and because of the international benefits of the position of sterling as the centre of an important international monetary union, official quarters in London have always attached great importance to maintaining and strengthening the Sterling Bloc, says Paul Einzig in "The Financial Times." The embargo on foreign loans was relaxed in 1933 in favour of issues made for the benefit of Sterling Bloc countries, in order to strengthen their foreign exchange reserves and thereby to enable them to maintain the stability of their currencies in relation to sterling. Very little use, however, was made of this arrangement, in practice, for the simple reason that most Sterling Bloc countries have a favourable balance in relation to Great Britain. Consequently, there is no need for them to raise sterling by issuing loans in London. Nevertheless, the adoption of the principle was important as an indication of the stress laid in official quarters on the conception of the Sterling Bloc.

Even more important is the fact that Great Britain is inclined to favour Sterling Bloc countries in matters of trade, by allowing them a large export surplus in their trade with her. In the case of some Sterling Bloc countries, such as Finland and Sweden, this favourable balance has assumed particularly large proportions. The theory that any such surplus automatically accumulated in the form of an increase of the sterling balances of the countries concerned, explained the willingness of Great Britain to lend to the Sterling Bloc countries, and to make favourable trade arrangements with them. From this, it was only one step to the theory that the countries of the Sterling Bloc actually constituted a single trading area. It is now widely believed that if the United States has an import surplus in relation to, say, Sweden, this should tend to offset the effect on sterling of a corresponding part of her export surplus in relation to Great Britain; for the reason that the Swedish export surplus to the United States will be converted into a sterling balance of the Swedish Central Bank.

As far as the Crown Colonies and, to a lesser extent, the British Dominions are concerned, this assumption is undoubtedly correct. The monetary management of the Crown Colonies is in the hands of the authorities appointed by the Colonial Office, and it goes without saying that any favourable surplus is transferred into sterling by the various Currency Boards. In the case of the Dominions, a similar result does not necessarily follow, since the Dominions are in a position to accumulate gold instead of a sterling balance. Nevertheless, it is broadly true to say that an export surplus by a Dominion helps to offset an import surplus by the Mother Country. But the assumption may be entirely wrong where non-British members of the Sterling Bloc are concerned. For years, while the trend of funds was towards London, it was substantially correct to say that the surplus of those countries accumulated largely (though by no means exclusively) in the form of sterling balances. Even then, however, the Central Banks of the Sterling Bloc countries were accustomed from time to time to convert part of their sterling balances into gold. It is true that they left the gold in London for the time being, so that they could use it in the event of a change in the trend of their trade. When they found, however, that their trade continued to be favourable, they repatriated part of the surplus, which they assumed to be unnecessary for immediate exchange purposes.

Increased Vulnerability

Whether the gold was held in London or whether it was repatriated, the conversion of sterling balances into gold *ipso facto* tended to interfere with the expected working-out of the Sterling Bloc system. But the actual withdrawal of funds from London during the last few months has provided much more striking evidence that that system's theoretical basis is really untenable. Though statistical figures are not available, it is understood that, recently, withdrawals by foreign Sterling Bloc countries have been, relatively, almost as substantial as withdrawals by countries outside the Sterling Bloc. This has been true not only of privately-owned balances, but, in some instances, of official balances. In face of this evidence, the theory upon which the Sterling Bloc has been built up seems to need revision. Evidently, on a long view, it does not necessarily help sterling if the Scandinavian States or Portugal have a favourable trade surplus. For a time the surplus may be automactically accumulated in the form of sterling balances; but the chances are that, sooner or later, part at least of the balance will be converted into gold or dollars, or will be used up as a result of an unfavourable change in the trade balance of the countries concerned.

From this point of view, there may be much to be said against the policy of granting specially favourable terms to non-British Sterling Bloc countries, on the assumption that the money borrowed in London, or the export surplus in relation to Great Britain, will not be in any way a burden on sterling. The chances are that foreign sterling balances in London will tend to increase at a time when there is already a surfeit of foreign money here, and to leave London at a time when their departure is likely to cause embarrassment.

Two-edged Weapon

From a British point of view, the Sterling Bloc system is a two-edged weapon for other reasons also. During the last few months, sterling has depreciated by some 8 per cent. This depreciation has resulted, to a large extent, from the withdrawal of foreign balances, but from one aspect its effect has been favourable; for it has relieved the pressure of an overvaluation of sterling on the British trade balance. The favourable effect would, however, have been much more considerable but for the operation of the Sterling Bloc system. If all countries outside the British Empire had stabilized their currencies in relation to the dollar, the moderate depreciation of sterling would have stimulated British exports to every country. As it is, a number of currencies have moved with sterling. Consequently, the beneficial effect of its depreciation upon British trade is confined to the undervaluation of sterling in relation to currencies outside the Sterling Bloc. Indeed, as soon as it became evident that the tendency of sterling was downwards, several additional countries joined the Sterling Bloc—temporarily at any rate. France has been practically a member since her last devaluation, when the limit of the depreciation of the franc was fixed, not in relation to the dollar but to sterling. During the late summer the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder also tended to move to a large extent in sympathy with sterling. As a result, the depreciation of sterling did not correct its overvaluation to anything like the extent it would have done in the absence of the Sterling Bloc arrangement.

Speculative Pressure

Furthermore, speculators of the Sterling Bloc countries were encouraged to use the London market by the fact that sterling was stable in terms of Sterling Bloc currencies. Throughout September and October there was large speculative buying of dollars in London on Swiss account, for instance. The resulting selling pressure on the krone was offset by sales of sterling by the Swedish authorities, and the British Exchange Equalization Account had to support sterling against pressure due to the Swedish purchase of dollars.

The conclusion suggested is, therefore, that the Sterling Bloc system possesses disadvantages as well as advantages for Great Britain. From more than one point of view it would be against Great Britain's interests if many more countries were to stabilize their currencies in relation to sterling. The British monetary authorities, however, have no means of preventing such developments, since any country with a moderate amount of gold or foreign exchange reserve is in a position to peg its exchange to sterling without asking London's consent. Official quarters in London should certainly have realized by this time that it is certainly not worth going out of their way to find new members of the Sterling Bloc. On the other hand, it is most unlikely that they will take active steps to discourage any country from joining, even if that were possible. Great Britain must endure the disadvantages of the Sterling Bloc, in the same way as she accepts the inconveniences attached to London's highly profitable rôle as an international banking centre.

U.S. Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 4.

Conditions in the cotton market were quietly steady. Prices early in the session were affected by lower foreign cables which encouraged liquidation. Later, the market rallied on the firmness of Wall Street and mill buying. Closing quotations were from unchanged to 4 points down.

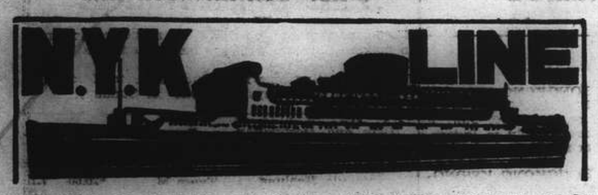
Quiet conditions prevailed in the rubber market, with trading dull and featureless. At the final call over gains ranging from 2 to 5 points were recorded.

A lower opening was witnessed in the Chicago Grain Pit on scattered profit taking, induced by lower Liverpool advices. However, continued drought conditions in portions of the wheat belt had a steadying influence. Closing quotations ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent down.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber	
Jan.	8.47-47	—02	Jan. 16.25-30	+05
Mar.	8.47-47	—02	B/A	
May	8.25-25	—04	Mar. 16.35-37	+05
July	8.03-03	unc.	B/A	
Oct.	7.63-63	—03	May 16.30-30	+02
Dec.	7.69-69	unc.	July 16.32-32	+04

|

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama

	From Kobe
CHICHIBU MARU	Feb. 6
*ASAMA MARU	Feb. 19
*TATUTA MARU	Mar. 4

(*from Shanghai).

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia via Hongkong, Japan Ports Los Angeles and Panama.

	From Kobe
KEIYO MARU	Feb. 28

To Vancouver and Seattle

	From Kobe
HEIAN MARU	Jan. 21

To Australian Ports via Manila

	From Hongkong
KITANO MARU	Jan. 26

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Straits and Colombo.

HAKUSAN MARU	Jan. 10
HARUNA MARU	Jan. 24
KATORI MARU	Feb. 7

To Kobe Direct (Express Service)

TAIYO MARU	Jan. 14
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 25
TAIYO MARU	Feb. 4
TAIYO MARU	Feb. 14

To Nagasaki (Rapid Express Service)

NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 7
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 10
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 12
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 15
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 19
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 23

To Kobe and Yokohama.

YASUKUNI MARU	Jan. 14
HAKONE MARU	Feb. 14

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Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

A	AENEAS	Jan. 6	M'lles, London, R'dam, Bre'haven, & G'gow.
	ANTILOCHUS	Jan. 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough
C	AGAMEMNON	Jan. 21	M'lles, London, R'dam, H'burg, and Glasgow
A	SARPEDON	Feb. 4	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.
	TITAN	Feb. 15	Havre, Liverpool, and Bromborough

* calls at Casablanca † via Aden ø via Saigon

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

Vessels due and Sailings to Japan, North China, etc.

		From	Due	Sail	For
A	SARPEDON	Liverpool	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	Japan Ports
	TITAN	Gdynia,	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Japan Ports
C	LYCAON	Liverpool,	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Dairen
B	DEUCALION	Liverpool	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Japan
C	TALTHYBIUS	Pacific Coast	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Hongkong
B	PERSEUS	Liverpool	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Japan
A	PATROCLUS	Liverpool	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Dairen.
C	EUMAEUS	Gdynia	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Dairen and Japan

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(Australian Newspapers on File).

Steamers	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Manila	Due Sydney
"CHANGTE"	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Jan. 1
"TAIPING"	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Feb. 1

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	Arrival.	Departure.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 4	Jan. 6 at 9 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 6	Jan. 8 at 9 a.m.
SS. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 9	Jan. 11 at 9 a.m.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 12	Jan. 14 at 9 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 15	Jan. 17 at 9 a.m.
SS. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 17	Jan. 19 at 9 a.m.

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SS. HAKKA MARU	Jan. 11
SS. SHINTON MARU	Jan. 13

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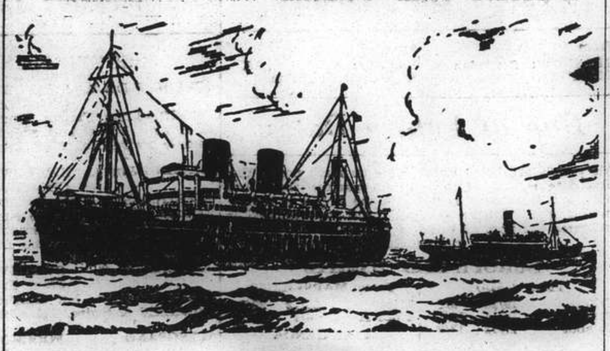

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Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon

	From Shanghai	Tonnage
Jan. 1939	17 CARTHAGE	15,000
	24‡*BHUTAN	6,100
	31 ‡RAJPUTANA	17,000
Feb.	7‡*BEHAR	6,100
	14 †RANCHI	17,000
	21‡*SOUDAN	6,700
	28 †RANPURA	17,000

	From Shanghai	Tonnage
Mar.	14 †RAWALPINDI	17,000
	28 †CANTON	16,000

†Calls Cochin & Port Sudan. ‡Calls at Port Sudan
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	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
SIRDHANA		Jan. 14
SHIRALA		Jan. 28

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NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	Jan. 10	Feb. 3	Feb. 22
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Feb. 10	Mar. 4	Mar. 23
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Mar. 10	Apr. 1	Apr. 20

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SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave	Arrive Kobe	STEAMERS	Leave Kobe	SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles
Jan. 6			Voyage Cancelled			Jan. 17
Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Félix Roussel	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	Athos II	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14
Feb. 17	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Pres. Doumer	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Feb. 28
Mar. 3	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	Aramis	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 14
Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Chenonceaux	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31

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ms. TEGELBERG (From Hongkong) February 2, 1939
ms. RUYS (From Hongkong) March 9, 1939

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mv. SAUERLAND	Jan. 23 1939.	Genoa,	Rotterdam, Hamburg.
mv. LEVERKUSEN	Feb. 10 1939.	Genoa,	Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

			Due Shanghai
ss. PREUSSEN	Left	Manila	Jan. 4 Jan. 10
mv. LEVERKUSEN	Passed	Suez	Dec. 24 Jan. 21
mv. RHEINLAND	Passed	Suez	Jan. 4 Feb. 5

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ms. "Triton"	left Hamburg Nov. 13	due Shanghai Jan. 9
ms. "Tarn"	leaves Hamburg Nov. 28	due Shanghai Jan. 12
ms. "Talabot"	leaves Hamburg Dec. 30	due Shanghai Feb. 12

Homewards for

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ms. "Tancred" loads Shanghai Jan. 6.
ms. "Tarn" loads Shanghai Feb. 24

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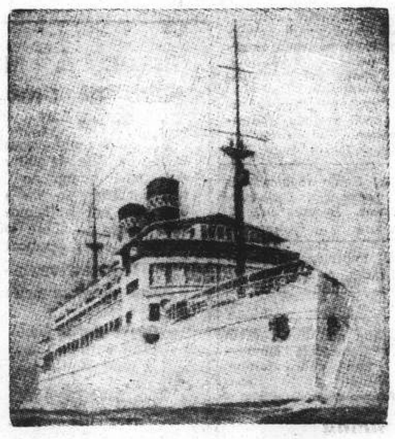

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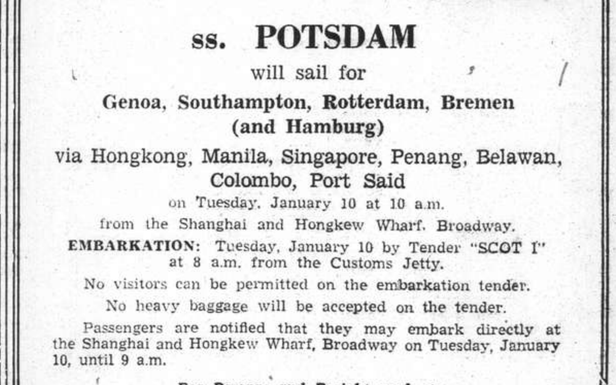

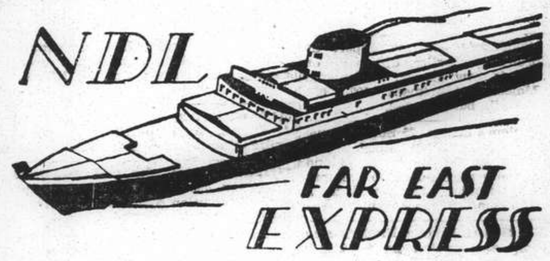

ss. POTSDAM
will sail for
Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen (and Hamburg)
via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Colombo, Port Said
on Tuesday, January 10 at 10 a.m.
from the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Broadway.
EMBARKATION: Tuesday, January 10 by Tender "SCOT I" at 8 a.m. from the Customs Jetty.
No visitors can be permitted on the embarkation tender.
No heavy baggage will be accepted on the tender.
Passengers are notified that they may embark directly at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Broadway on Tuesday, January 10, until 9 a.m.

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